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CHINA REVIEW

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—Judge Mei Ju-ao

RGANIZING A COLLECTIVE FARM

June 1952

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Liberati

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TIBE

Part of PLA advance contingents which were flown into Tibet are shown in this still from the documentary, "Liberation of Tibet."

Some of the hardest battles were against nature. Here army men hack a road out of the side of a mountain.

PLA men we welcomed by Tibe tans along t march. Here Tibe tans and PL representatives e change greetings.

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June

China Monthly Review

(J. B. Powell, Editor & Publisher 1918-1947)

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June 1952

Month in Review

Victory on the Economic Front 531
Actions and Words 534
The Phony Ransom Racket 536
How American Imperialism Used Religion in China by James Endicott 543
New Hope for World Trade 548
American Germ Warfare by Mei Ju-ao 556
America's Search for Fantastic Weapons ... 561
Health Standards Up 565
Letter from Inner Mongolia by Joan Hinton 569
They Want Peace 575
Letter from Wusih 580
Ceylon's Fight for Freedom 582
Letter to the United Nations 590
Marriage Law Comes to South Fukien 593
International Notes 597
Letter from Nanking 606
The Fight Against Flood and Drought 611
Hongkong Chinese Face Repressions 616
China Notes 622
Industrial Development in New China 628
Saving the Crops in South Szechuen 636
A Collective Farm 637

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LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

FOOLING PEOPLE

To the Editor:

A few days after the Spring Festival at the front, I really enjoyed and learned a lot from the January issue of the **Review.** The article I found most interesting in that issue and which I re-read twice was "Fooling the People," by Israel Epstein.

It reminded me of my talks when I was abroad with Comrade Crock, who was at one time a British volunteer of the well-known international brigade in Spain. He often cited one of Abraham Lincoln's famous sayings, "You can fool all of the people some of the time or you can fool some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

The "Voice of America" should remember this saying. Goebbel's lies were eventually exposed. The new war-instigators in Wall Street and their running dogs of all kinds will be doomed to the same destiny as their predecessor.

The more facts the war-makers show in deeds, regardless of their propadanda in words, the better the people will understand and the higher the people's political consciousness will be raised.

EMILE WOO

Korea
April 15, 1952

CPV IN CHUICHOW

To the Editor:

A delegation consisting of six Chinese People's Volunteers and four Korean fighters visited Chuichow last month. The delegation was headed by Hsu Yao-tung, a combat hero.

The delegates made several reports on the Korean front to our school the following day. At the rally, Korean Professor Bak Hsi-hen of Kim Il-sung University first reported on the bestial atrocities of the American invaders. He also told us the heroic deeds performed by the Korean People's Army, how they shot the enemy's planes simply by tommy guns, how signal men worked to ensure wire connections under serious conditions. This speech met with a thunderous applause.

The next speaker was a combat hero of the Chinese People's Volunteers. He emphasized that they never wasted even a single bullet of the motherland. They never

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threw hand-grenades until the enemy was within 30 meters. Finally, he encouraged the audience to achieve great victories in the San Fan and Wu Fan movements. His speech greatly excited us.

Re: "Letter to Mr. Abbas"

To the Editor:

In "Letter to Mr. Abbas" published in the April issue, the author says, "Our government also shows deep respect for the recalcitrant scholars, obstinate to the point of reaction . . . "

In my opinion, we can never say that our government shows "deep respect" for the recalcitrant scholars. The policy of the Chinese People's Government toward the intelligentsia with backward ideas, as I understand it, is one of educating and reforming them, which does not imply "deep respect for the recalcitrant scholars."

Numerous instances can be cited wherein scholars with backward ideas and outlook have been subjected to well-intentioned criticism by their colleagues and students with the result that they have at last awakened to their harmful ideology and become determined to reform themselves. The democratic practice of criticism and self-criticism, so prevalent in China's institutions of higher learning today, is certainly a manifestation of the people's government policy to educate and reform the old-fashioned intelligentsia.

Further on, the author takes as an example a recalcitrant old professor who has written a bit of doggerel which is reactionary in its content. The author states: "But this being the age of New Democracy, he goes about unmolested and continues to receive his monthly income of ¥2,800,000, the highest pay among the professors. Is this case not enough to show us the lenient policy of our government toward the intellectuals? Is this not a sign of respect for our cultural heritage, incarnated in the person of this die-hard professor?"

As a matter of fact, such recalcitrant scholars as this old professor can hardly escape being severely criticized by the people around him, his colleagues and students alike, in this age of New Democracy.

If such a die-hard professor should go unmolested, this would mean that the democratic practice of criticism and self-criticism, a mighty weapon in the people's government policy of reforming the old fashioned intelligentsia, has not been adhered to in the institution where he works.

I must point out further that such an unhealthy attitude toward this recalcitrant professor cannot in the least be interpreted as "a sign of respect for our cultural heritage," still less can our cultural heritage, one of the best on earth, be said to have been "incarnated in the person of this die-hard professor."

HSU CHIEN

Peking
May 3, 1952

During their stay in Chuichow they made altogether three reports and were warmly received everywhere.

LIU TSEH-WU

Chuichow, Chekiang
May 3, 1952

STUDENTS' IDEAS

To the Editor:

Chairman Mao has emphasized that ideological remoulding, especially for the intelligentsia, is one of the important conditions for carrying out democratic reforms and industrialization in new China.

A large number of us students come from the families of petty bourgeoisie. With such a background, many of us have hangovers of the old ideas of individualism, liberalism, sectarianism, and despising labor. In addition, the reactionary education of the old semi-feudal and semi-colonial society has influenced some of us.

Thus for all of us it is necessary to expose these erroneous and corrupt ideas and to remould our thoughts so that we can better serve in the reconstruction of our country. Young students are in the forefront of the reconstruction work, and it is particularly necessary for us to acquire a correct outlook so that we can serve the people in these new times.

MIN TA-YUNG

Shanghai
May 2, 1952

FOR Accurate, Analytical & Forthright Interpretation of Events in India
FOR Detailed Information of the Struggle of India's Millions for Bread and Freedom
FOR Sharp Exposure of Nefarious Plans of Anglo-American Imperialism and Their Agents in India

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LAND REFORM

To the Editor:

During the winter vacation, I had an opportunity to take part in land reform work in Tao Hua Hsiang of Liling, near Kiangsi province, a mountainous district with a population of 3,788.

Before setting out, our team, consisting of 21 members, met for a week to listen to reports in which the veteran cadres explained their working experience, and laid special emphasis on the **San Tung** (eating, living and laboring together with poor peasants), the most important way to mingle with the masses of the people.

On reaching the assigned place, owing to the complicated conditions of this Hsiang, we called four mass rallies to help the peasants become more acquainted with the Agrarian Reform Law and the regulations governing punishment of counter-revolutionary elements and unlawful landlords.

Following this, we concentrated on the masses of the people for it is upon the awakened masses that we must rely. Generally speaking, the shy and taciturn villagers are the most

(Continued on Page 644)

The Month in Review

- ***Victory on the Economic Front***
- ***Action and Words***
- ***The Phony Ransom Racket***

Victory on the Economic Front

SINCE liberation, China's economy, sick and shattered under Kuomintang rule, has made a complete about face. Sky-high inflation, soaring prices and economic chaos have been replaced by a stable currency and an orderly economy. The latest victory on the economic front has been the nation-wide price reductions on thousands of commodities.

These reductions, averaging eight percent, in state-owned department stores and cooperatives throughout China, have emphasized the growing stability of the economy and in turn have brought concrete benefits to the people.

In Shanghai, China's largest city, retail price reductions affected more than 10,000 different items. Immediately following the decreases, many local stores reported a 60 percent increase in sales on a whole range of commodities, including such articles as clothing and toilet goods.

As a result of nation-wide price reductions, the April commodity price index was five percent lower than that of December 1951 while the incomes of workers and peasants remained unchanged. Thus, workers and peasants were able to buy more goods than previously and could purchase a much wider range of articles than before as a result of the price drops.

One of the important causes for the recent price reductions has been the decrease in costs of production and wholesale prices. This is one of the first tangible results achieved by state-owned stores since the launching of the movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy all over the country early this year.

Coming on the heels of this movement, the drastic price reduction is a direct result of the new outlook toward work in both state-owned and privately operated firms. For example, in state-owned companies today there is a thorough study of production costs, with the workers actively participating in the planning.

The increased political consciousness and on-the-job efficiency of the nation's workers, as well as the realization on the part of private business that sharp practices are out and business can be done on an honest and efficient basis, have made for the present price situation. Whereas manufacturers and processing firms used to work together to jack up prices of goods supplied to state department stores, for instance, present prices are fixed at rates that are fair both to the

Business is brisk following price reductions on 10,000 items in Shanghai. Oranges go by the basketful at this corner of the fruit department in one of Shanghai's larger stores.

buying public and to the manufacturers and processing enterprises.

DESPITE wails from the Western press that the movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy meant the "end of capitalism" in China the fact is that development of private business has been, and still is, one of the fundamental planks in the program of New Democracy in China.

Not only do the price reductions serve to raise the general standard of living but they also will have a beneficial effect on private business. In addition to the increased purchasing power of China's huge consumers' market making for a general business expansion, the government has continued to place large orders with private firms. During the first half of April in Shanghai, for example, more than 3,000 private manufacturers and factories, in 34 different lines, received government orders for their products and contracts for the

Rush at the dry goods counter in a local department store keeps the clerks busy. Sign behind counter says: "Better quality at lower prices safeguards the people's livelihood."

processing of goods. This was only a beginning, and continued government dealings with private business is certain. In placing these orders and signing contracts, the government was proceeding along the lines of planned production and affording aid to the national capitalists.

The present price reductions are seen as a prelude to future ones. As rehabilitation and construction projects throughout China develop more fully, further business expansion is assured. With both workers and private enterprises continuing to improve their working methods and management, further cuts in production costs will be forthcoming.

The significance of the price victory can scarcely be over-emphasized. It has been secured despite the American-inspired embargo against China, despite the expense of supporting the volunteers in Korea and despite the necessity to strengthen national defenses because of US saber rattling. It has also been accomplished at a time when the nation is in the midst of huge nation-wide construction projects such as flood control, reforestation and railroad building. In sharp contrast to this has been the steady price rise in the US since Truman launched the Korean war.

Along with the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek's perennial inflation and the solving of the nation's age-old food problem, the recent reduction of prices and the resulting increase in the people's purchasing power is one of new China's biggest economic victories.

Actions & Words

" . . . . OUR driver and his mate lolled back in their seats, chewing gum, and exchanging the usual commonplace obscenities of their kind. They didn't bother to look where they were going, steering the vehicle casually and slowly on an erratic course, driving the peasants into the gutters, and even tight back against the mud walls of the dwellings on the outskirts of Kaesong [Kaisung]. This seemed to amuse them,

> especially the antics of the 'festering Gooks' escaping their wheels. Within five minutes, mumbling 'aw muck' out of the corners of their mouths, they managed to knock down two children more than three feet off the road. Blood poured from the mouth of a boy of four or five years, his face clotted with blood and dust as he lay unconscious, and another appeared badly hurt in the body. . . ."

London Daily Telegraph correspondent Reginald Thompson
in his book "Cry Korea," published by MacDonald & Co.,
Ltd., 16 Maddox St. W. I., London, 1951.

SO LONG as actions speak louder than words the United States will find it difficult to convince the peoples of Asia that its war in Korea is for the purpose of bringing democracy and civilization to the "oppressed" Koreans.

The peoples of Asia know that racism is one of the signs of the fascist and that no true democrat will countenance racial discrimination, let alone practice it. All over the Far East the people are on the march toward national independence and the abolition of the system which considered the natives as semi-humans destined to slave out their lives for white colonial masters.

The colored peoples of Asia understand the significance of America's first trying out the atom bomb—dropped at a time when Japan was already on the point of surrender—on a non-white people. They likewise draw the correct conclusion from the fact that the Koreans and Chinese have been chosen by the Americans as guinea pigs for the first test of germ warfare.

They understand that the lynching of an American Negro in the South and the launching of "Operation Killer" in Korea are inseparable. The Ridgway who orders the napalm bombing of Korean villages is cut from the same cloth as the ignorant Ku Klux Klan thug who bombs a Negro couple to death on Christmas Eve.

The peoples of Asia see the race hatred inherent in the system which the men who today run America want to impose on them. They want no part of the "Gook" mentality and the lyncher's noose. They see these things clearly and all the sanctimonious talk in the world about "brotherhood," "freedom" and "democracy" does not cloud their vision.

The Phony Ransom Racket

WHEN we read Western press accounts of life in China we are often reminded of the time when members of a beginning freshman class in an American journalism school were ordered to produce a story by the next morning. As might be expected, the majority were pretty feeble attempts. However, one student turned in a fascinating account of how a worker in the local shoe factory had fallen down the elevator shaft and miraculously escaped injury.

The story was published in the school paper and the student was held up by his professor as an example of industriousness. However, his glory was short-lived as the manager of the shoe factory descended on the dean's office in a rage, pointing out in no uncertain terms that the incident had not taken place. When hauled on the carpet, the student explained that the professor had not specified that the story was to be true!

While the majority of the Western press reports dealing with conditions in China today are just as far fetched, and sometimes equally humorous, the comparison can be carried no further. Far from being the products of imaginative cub reporters, they are concocted—often painstakingly by experienced newsmen—with the deliberate intention of presenting a false and damaging picture.

Non-existent floods and droughts and famines and all manner of other natural calamities are regularly reported as laying waste the countryside. The death of every prominent Chinese, no matter what his age or medical history, is almost invariably reported to have occurred under "mysterious circumstances."

While this campaign of vilification is no laughing matter since it is clearly part of the West's psychological offensive in preparation for the war it hopes to launch, it is often impossible to keep a straight face while reading the newspapers and magazines from abroad, particularly from America.

Such was the case recently with an absorbing and detailed account of how a Shanghai merchant, supposedly in difficulty with the law, invited his employees and their families to dinner and poisoned the whole party, including himself. The only trouble with this story was that it wasn't true. The merchant and his employees are still alive and kicking and, like Mark Twain, find the account of their deaths rather exaggerated.

In the February issue we commented upon the Overseas Chinese "extortion racket," one of the most widespread fabrications about the new China then being circulated by the Western press. It was claimed that Chinese living in the United States, Canada, Australia and other foreign countries were receiving frantic letters from relatives in China pleading for money, saying that it was necessary to "pay off" government officials in order to escape imprisonment, torture or even death.

We pointed out that in new China people do not run afoul of the authorities unless they have broken the law and, if that is the case, they cannot bribe their way out. The official shakedown, we noted, left China along with Chiang Kai-shek and his corrupt Kuomintang government.

We also pointed out that **some** Chinese residing abroad apparently had been receiving such letters of appeal, but that investigation revealed that the letters were being sent from Hongkong by racketeers who were operating with the connivance of the Kuomintang and with the blessing of the American government.

Later, the story began coming apart at the seams after the vice-mayor of Canton suggested that the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce send an investigation mission to the China mainland to have a look for itself.

Recently, however, the story has been revived in a somewhat altered form and is again receiving great play in the American press. Briefly, the new "angle" to the story has it that the "Chinese Reds" are demanding ransom payments before they will let some "200 to 300 Americans trapped" in China leave the country. Like the earlier "extortion" version, the "ransom racket" story is being actively pushed by the **San Francisco Chronicle** and Senator William F. Knowland (Republican from California), who have shown themselves to be among the more active spreaders of pro-Kuomintang propaganda.

According to Knowland and the **Chronicle,** American businessmen in China cannot get permission to leave until they pay huge sums as ransom to the people's government. As an example of this, the **Chronicle,** in a copyrighted story from Washington on March 24, claims that nearly US$800,000 has been paid as ransom for 12 American civilians in China, but that even so eight are still being held.

While the US Treasury is given as the source for this figure, thus lending the story a certain tone of "officialness" or "reliability," the account from there on becomes more and more vague as to actual details, failing to give the names of any of the "12 Americans" or the specific sums claimed paid in each case. No explanation of the exact nature of the ransom payments was offered, aside from a brief reference to ransom demands "camouflaged as fines or backpay for servants," which would hardly account for such a huge sum.

However, as is usually the case, the truth—or at least a little bit of it—is bound to leak out before long. The very next day, March 25, the **Chronicle,** in a follow-up story from Washington describing a speech in Congress by Senator Knowland who demanded a change in the government's policy of allowing business firms to send funds to their representatives in China, let slip a small clue.

One short paragraph in the middle of the story read: "Elting Arnold, chief of the Treasury's Foreign Assets Control Division, defended Treasury approval of the payments and said the Chinese demands were 'reasonable commercial claims.'"

However, after a few more weeks of big headlines about "ransom" and a few more speeches and interviews by Senator Knowland [sometimes dubbed the "Senator from Taiwan" because of his faithful support for Chiang and the Kuomintang], the government apparently felt the way had been sufficiently prepared and announced **(United Press** dispatch from Washington on April 16) that henceforth American business firms in China could not import money to pay claims against them until after their representatives had left China.

Thus, another fabricated story has run its course, having accomplished the task set it. Obviously it was officially inspired from the beginning, since the first accounts relied upon inside information supplied by the

US Treasury. Desirous of further straining relations between the United States and China and overlooking no chance to provoke additional tensions and incidents, the government apparently felt it needed an excuse before taking overt action. The tools in this instance were made to order: The reactionary, headline hunting **San Francisco Chronicle** and the Kuomintang-serving Senator Knowland.

WHAT is the situation regarding American businessmen remaining in China? Basically it is quite simple. At the time of liberation the vast majority of them stayed put, anxious to continue business as usual. After liberation, however, normal business operations became increasingly difficult. First, there was the American-supported Kuomintang blockade of the coast which seriously interfered with foreign trade (the traditional line of most American businessmen in China).

Next came a series of restrictions placed on trade by the American government, culminating in a virtual embargo on shipments to China by the United States and all Marshall Plan countries. Finally, a year and a half ago, the United States froze all assets in America of Chinese citizens and the Chinese government, and placed restrictions upon assets of Americans remaining in China.

As a result of these difficulties—all of which were deliberately placed in the path of businessmen by the United States government—most American businessmen have long since closed up shop and departed. In the past three years, some 200 American business firms, employing several hundred Americans, have wound up their affairs, collecting what was due them and paying what they owed with little or no difficulty.

The small number who remain are, for the most part, representatives of firms which have not as yet wound up their affairs. A few represent firms with extensive local holdings which will either have to be liquidated or be placed in the hands of local managers. Some—and these are the ones for whom the hearts of the **Chronicle,** Senator Knowland and the US Treasury bleed—have claims against them which they have not as yet managed to settle.

These claims are mostly ordinary business obligations which arise whenever a firm is liquidated. However, in a few cases complaints made have revealed some American firms as real commercial buccaneers with a long history of frauds and swindles to their credit.

One typical case, which was recently settled after several months' litigation, involved a foreign importer who signed a contract some years ago to build a modern waterworks for an interior city. The contract provided for payment to be made in installments over a number of years, each payment to coincide with completion of a certain stage of the work.

Shortly after the contract was signed, the Japanese war began and the importer abandoned all work. However, the municipality had already deposited a lump sum with a local American bank which was to pay the installments. Through the years the importer regularly collected his payments from the bank although the project was suspended and no materials were delivered. The importer hastily decamped before liberation, so the bank, which was the guarantor and which remained behind, was stuck with the bill. The case, argued at length through the courts, was finally concluded with the municipality's claim for return of its money upheld.

It is quite true that American businessmen, or for that matter, British or French or any other foreign businessmen, usually cannot leave until court cases, arising out of claims against them, are settled. Chinese merchants have learned from experience that once a firm is closed and its local representatives have departed, there is virtually no way in the world to collect a claim.

This is particularly true in the case of Americans, since the United States has steadfastly refused to enter into diplomatic relations with China and, by its overt hostility, has indicated that it would hardly be disposed to give a Chinese claimant much of a hearing.

Thus, despite the hue and cry of the press, denunciations on the floor of Congress by Senator Knowland and the solemn pronouncements of US Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, the "Ransom Racket," like its predecessor, the "Extortion Racket," turns out to be another phony.

* * *

COVER

A group of newly literate peasants reading and discussing the news.

A Report on

HOW AMERICAN IMPERIALISM USED RELIGION IN CHINA

DR. JAMES ENDICOTT, M.A., D.D.

Dr. Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, and for many years a Christian missionary in West China, has recently completed a two-months' visit to China. In this article he deals with the exhibition held at the former missionary-controlled Yenching University in Peking, which was established in 1919 with funds mainly collected in America. Dr. Leighton Stuart was president from 1919 until he became US Ambassador to Kuomintang China in 1946. In February 1951, Yenching University was formally taken over by the Ministry of Education following the US government freezing order which cut off the substantial support that Yenching had been receiving from the United States.

I SPENT many hours observing and taking notes of the exhibition in Yenching University which was given for the purpose of demonstrating the use of Christian religious institutions by American imperialism. The students who arranged this exhibition had access to the President's files, some of them dating back to 1927, and they had collected all reports that they could find from America and from the University here in China. It seemed to me there were several conclusions fully justified by the facts exhibited.

GENERALLY speaking, American Christian educators and administrators equated American influence in China with Christian influence. In the 1922 appeal for funds for Yenching are found these words, "Here is natural wealth, inexhaustible manpower . . . Our capacity to influence them is almost unlimited and our destiny is linked with theirs . . . Christianity or Communism, which shall dominate the New China?"

In 1945 there was circulated a document on organization and direction of English teaching which stated quite baldly, "One of the essentials for promoting American interests in China is the adequate teaching of the English language." It was emphasized that wherever possible there should be American teachers in order to increase American influence.

The highlight in the evidence on this point is the letter from Leighton Stuart to Professor Bliss Wyant on August 4, 1948. The letter is on the letterhead of "The Embassy of The United States of America" and speaks of "locating and cultivating our (Yenching) graduates as a part of our planning for the future."

IT was presumed that it was the duty of a Christian institution to serve and defend the Kuomintang regime and to fight the Communists. Dr. Stuart's letter of May 23, 1946, after he had become Ambassador to Chiang Kai-shek, spoke of his pride because of the part Yenching students were playing in every part of the Chiang Kai-shek government.

Acting President William Adolph wrote to the Board of Directors in New York on January 9, 1948, saying "if America should decide upon aid to the Nationalist Government of China, the Communists may come to terms." This was equivalent to advocating armed intervention because nothing else could have saved the so-called "Nationalist Government" by that time.

On March 24, 1948, R. J. McMullen of the United Colleges Board in New York wrote to Adolph to say, "Americans doing all they can to thwart Communists will not be interested in supporting an institution that helps them."

By June 24, 1948, when it was obvious Chiang could not hold North China, McMullen, writing officially from the New York Colleges Board, complained that Cheeloo University in Shantung province had decided to run away with the "National Government" but Yenching had decided to stay and face the outcome.

"It is hard," he complained, "to explain to Mr. Henry Luce, who is anti-communist and favors the Cheeloo decision, why Yenching is able to stay." In other words, the question of a Christian University serving the Chinese people was to be largely influenced by the anti-communist prejudices of a New York millionaire.

Moreover, one of the textbooks in the religious courses was Professor John Bennett's "Christianity and Communism," which says it is the duty of every Christian to resist the extension of communism in the world. This was generally interpreted by missionaries in Yenching as resistance to the new government of China.

THERE is a whole section in the exhibition devoted to American falsehoods about the Soviet Union. The American and British anti-Soviet slander which was carried on intensively in all missionary institutions has now acted like a boomerang.

The history textbook used by Yenching on Modern Europe described the Soviet system as "Bolshevik terror," "a veritable reign of terror" and so on. Hitler's vicious tirades on the Soviet Union were recommended as side reading. Sarfatti's "Life of Mussolini," praising him as the West used to do in 1935, "I Choose Freedom," Dallin's nonsense about "Forced Labour in the Soviet Union," Werner Knop's "Prowling Russia's Forbidden Zone" and books like "America's Frontier Is on the Elbe" are on display to demonstrate the way American missionaries taught modern history.

Closely linked to this anti-Soviet slander is the point of view which was prevalent regarding the great Chinese Revolution. It is illustrated by Dr. Leighton Stuart's report to the New York Board of Directors in 1925 about "a more sinister aspect of the situation [with] which I should acquaint you. There is rapidly forming a revolutionary movement which is being fomented undoubtedly by Russian agencies."

The Yenching history teachers, like those of all other Christian institutions, showed no comprehension of the struggle of the Chinese people from the time of the Taiping Rebellion down to the present. Westerners took their cue from such publications as, "Bolshevik Activities in China," Peking-Tientsin Times, 1927; "China in the Grip of the Reds," by Captain Pick; "Soviet Intrigues in China," Publicity Bureau for South China.

IT is quite obvious that in those critical years of the Chinese Revolution before and after 1925, in Yenching University, as well as in all other Christian institutions dominated by Western money, what passed for serious teaching of Chinese history consisted of a re-hash of the editorials and cries of dismay from the journals of Western imperialists who wished to continue unchanged the old system of exploitation.

The overwhelming majority of foreigners in those days, including most of the missionaries, believed the solution for China's "troubles" was Western armed intervention. Today one reads with incredulity the estimates published at that time. Here is one choice sample: (1925)

"Here is the answer; if one took an armed force composed of Western and Japanese troops, equipped to the latest standards of perfection and assured of a permanent supply of munitions, a force of only 20,000 men, it may be said with some degree of assurance that this little army could go from the North to the South, from the East to the West of China, without the least difficulty and with an absolute negligible number of casualties."

IT is interesting to note what the Christian institutions like Yenching taught about Sun Yat-sen in those days. As far as I could observe, there was nothing favorable. There was plenty of material from the Western press of which the following is a fair sample from "Is China Mad?", a book written by a French lawyer in Shanghai.

He is referred to as a "perpetual trouble-maker and agitator." (P. 137) "This red army of Sun Yat-sen," says another source, "was nothing but a gang of armed coolies richly paid by their bandit chief, who used it as an instrument to oppress the poor people to whom he pretended to do so much good." (P. 133)

Especially interesting documentary evidence is underlined in red ink such as the following commentary on Dr. Sun from the *North China Daily News*, (British-owned paper published in Shanghai) December 9, 1924, and incorporated in several pamphlets and books which were used to teach the nature of events in China. Under the title of "Moscow's Agent in China," it says, "It hardly seems worth wasting space nowadays on the wild utterances of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, so plainly does every word he utters reveal him as simply an agent of Bolsheviks in China, whose business is to stir up animus against other powers by fair means or foul." The article followed the then common argument that Dr. Sun was once sincere but had been corrupted by Moscow and was "still a power with the mob and among the more despicable political circles."

THE keen-minded young students of today, freed from feudal and Western imperialist influences, are able to demonstrate from documentary evidence the fact that Western missionary education served the interests of Western aggression and paved the way for the acceptance by the West of the great Japanese invasion of China. They have on exhibit at Yenching the pamphlets of Professor Hsu Shu-shi who is now representing Chiang Kai-shek at the United Nations, who urged through various pamphlets, such as "Manchurian Dilemma," 1931, and "Japan's

Rights and Position in Manchuria," 1932, that China should accept the *fait accompli.*

The capstone to all this is the evidence that American missionaries attached to Yenching taught the acceptance of American seizure of Taiwan as something right and reasonable.

The final painful humiliation for me, a missionary, was to see the *Ecumenical Review* of the World Council of Churches of October 1950 on display. There were big red circles around pages 62 and 63 showing the Western Christian support for MacArthur's mass slaughter of the Korean people and the denunciation of the Stockholm Appeal to ban the atom bomb.

It is quite obvious to anyone in the colonial areas that the Western exploiters fear the movement for independence among the one billion people in the colonial and semi-colonial areas. The Western exploiters and their religious supporters wish to use the terror of the atom bomb to prevent struggle for independence. This point of view was clearly expressed at Sheffield by that renegade from the World Peace Council, Mr. O. John Rogge, former Assistant-Attorney General in the Roosevelt administration.

Chinese students at Yenching and everywhere else are entitled to draw the most serious conclusions about the nature of the tie-up between Western Christianity and Western imperialism from the matter contained in this *Ecumenical Review* of the World Council of Churches.

The only thing left for the World Council of Churches to discredit itself completely in the eyes of Asia and to give final proof of the rightness of the exposure of imperialism under the cloak of religion, is for it to deny or keep silent about the present large-scale American germ warfare against the Chinese people.

◆

WHISTLING IN THE DARK

"STATE Department officials are under strict orders from the top to ignore US failures, when speaking in public about the Far East. Instead, the instructions are to find cheery, optimistic developments in Asia to talk about."

US News and World Report, March 14, 1952

New Hope for World Trade

THE International Economic Conference, held in Moscow between April 3 and 12, has served to re-emphasize the fact that trade between nations, regardless of economy, is not only desirable but extremely possible. In what amounted to an effort to break through the Washington-erected barriers against East-West trade, nearly 500 industrialists, businessmen, economists, technicians, trade unionists and cooperative workers from 49 different countries examined economic relations among nations, and discussed possibilities for expanding world trade.

Despite diverse political opinions, delegates agreed that the artificial obstacles which impede international trade are at the root of the numerous difficulties of many countries. The conference arrived at the conclusion that the recovery and development of trade between all nations is possible, and that differences in economic and social systems need not hinder trade.

A unanimous decision was made to send a message to the UN, asking it to convene a conference to deal with questions of international trade and to be open to representatives of business circles, trade unions and other social organizations of all countries.

One of the chief features of the Moscow conference was the eye-opener afforded delegates from Western countries as to the vast markets in the Soviet Union, new China and the people's democracies of Europe.

Evidence that China's "400,000,000 customers" [they now number closer to 500,000,000] are no longer "potential" but actually exist today, was demonstrated by the numerous trade agreements signed between representatives of China and Western countries and the optimistic statements about future prospects emanating from the conference. A partial listing of these agreements and statements, as reported in news agency dispatches from the conference, follows:

● APRIL 6: Sixteen Britons, after a three-hour conference with Chinese delegates, said:

"We are satisfied the Chinese are genuinely business-like and are convinced that if the situation is carefully and urgently handled, good business can be concluded in the immediate future." Several members of the delegation scheduled visits to China at the conclusion of the conference. Encouraged by preliminary results a number of delegates cabled business organizations in Britain, urging them to participate in the present discussions. "If contracts can be quickly concluded, goods can be sold in considerable quantities forthwith," said the Britons. (*UP*, Moscow).

- APRIL 8: Sydney Silverman, Labor Member of Parliament, announced the conclusion of a trade agreement with the Chinese delegation to the value of £10,000,000 on each side which would be put into effect before the end of 1952. The goods being sold by China would be bunker coal, eggs and egg products, and agricultural products such as soya beans, seed oils, etc. British goods would consist of textiles, chemicals and metals. Silverman said that the deal broke new ground in the British textile trade with China. (*Reuter*, Moscow).

- APRIL 9: Mrs. Tomiko Kora, a member of the Japanese Senate, called for extensive Japanese trade with China and the Soviet Union. She said the Japanese economy would be greatly benefited if her country could buy 8,000,000 tons of coal a year from China and the Soviet Union and pay for it with Japanese industrial products including textiles. Mrs. Kora also said such trade would help reduce Japanese production costs which have risen because Japan now must purchase raw materials "from the end of the world" and ship them across the Pacific via the Panama Canal. (*AP*, Moscow).

- APRIL 10: Douglas Lorimer, head of the North British Locomotive Works, said that China and the Soviet Union were potentially the largest markets for steam locomotives. He also said that it would be unwise not to explore the possibilities of such rapidly expanding economies since within two to three years, if there were no war, world trade must be normalized. (*UP*, Moscow).

- APRIL 11: Inquiries were coming in steadily from British exporters who wish to sell British manufactures. These inquiries are being passed on to the Chinese and Soviet representatives. In expanding trade, China is said to be ready to pay cash in gold, silver and sterling if necessary but prefers to pay with foodstuffs like frozen eggs and canned food. (*UP*, Moscow).

- APRIL 12: At the conclusion of the Moscow Economic Conference, Oliver Vickery, San Francisco importer and exporter who headed one of the conference committees, told the final session that the "economic conference can become an important factor in a higher living standard for the entire world."

The final communique issued by the conference said that it had revealed vast potentialities of enlarging trade among West Europe, the US, other American countries, Asia, Africa, the Soviet Union and China. " . . . At the same time . . . there exists great possibilities for an increase in the volume of international trade and the extension of its geographical area."

The Belgian delegation during the conference negotiated an agreement with the Chinese providing for an exchange of goods valued at US$10,000,000. The British delegation said it had orders for an additional £16,000,000 of British commodities and that it expected more orders amounting to an additional £5,000,000. (*UP*, Moscow).

● APRIL 14: China will receive shipments of strategic metals and chemicals from Britain under a mutual trade agreement reached at Moscow. Peking Radio said: "Britain agreed to sell China more than $18,000,000 worth of vital products this year as well as nearly $10,000,000 worth of textiles." (*UP*, Tokyo).

● APRIL 14: Two Canadian delegates to the Moscow conference were "amazed" by trade opportunities they discovered. The two men were identified as Jack Cohen, head of the Overseas Travel Limited, and Michael Freeman, director. They said "members of the Canadian delegation were very much interested in the discussion and proposals of the international economic conference." (*UP*, London).

● APRIL 14: Estimates of new East-West trade which may result from the Moscow Economic Conference here "grew by leaps and bounds today." The conference ended Saturday but many delegates lingered on in the Soviet capital, reportedly continuing private negotiations. A source with the British delegation predicted Britain may get £50,000,000 worth of new business with the Soviet Union, China and other nations. Much of this trade, he added, would benefit Britain's hard-pressed textile industry. (*AP*, Moscow).

● APRIL 15: A trade agreement amounting to 4,600,000 pounds sterling was signed between the Chinese delegation and Dutch businessmen yesterday. Under the agreement, China will export to the Netherlands soya beans, beancakes, peanuts, silk, goat skins, handicrafts, tung oil, egg products, chinaware and rugs; and import sugar, paper, chemical and medical raw materials, fertilizer and metals. (*Hsinhua*, Moscow).

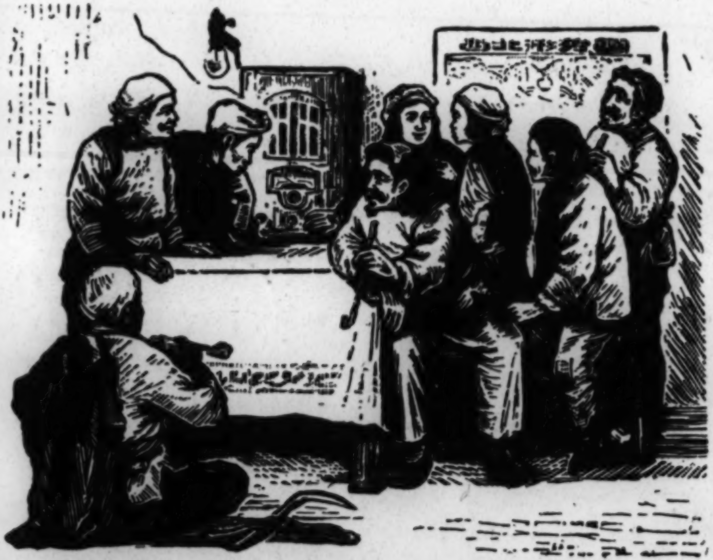
● APRIL 19: Trade agreements signed by China with Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan, Finland and Italy were valued at more than US$223,000,000 for exports and imports. Trade negotiations continued between the delegations of China and various countries following the close of the conference.

After completing its mission, the Chinese delegation has started for home in several groups. Accompanying them are delegates from various countries and Robert Chambeiron, General Secretary of the Committee for Promotion of International Trade [the organization sponsoring the Moscow Conference], who are going to visit China. (*Hsinhua*, Moscow).

- APRIL 20: Twelve delegates from Australia, Brazil and Great Britain, who attended the Moscow Conference, have arrived on a visit to China. The British group consisted of the General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, a clothing manufacturer, a dairyman, a retail merchant, an import-export merchant, a cotton merchant, and a metals and chemical exporter. (*Hsinhua*, Peking).

- APRIL 21: Robert Chambeiron, his wife, and nine delegates from Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Indonesia, Mexico and Venezuela, who attended the Moscow Conference, arrived here on a visit to China. (*Hsinhua*, Peking).

- APRIL 26: Eleven delegates from Great Britain, Ceylon, Mexico, Australia and Brazil, who attended the International Economic Conference in Moscow, arrived in Shanghai from Peking yesterday. (*Shanghai News*).



With the installation of electricity, listening to the radio has become a part of the daily routine of the villagers.

NEW DEAL FOR CHILDREN

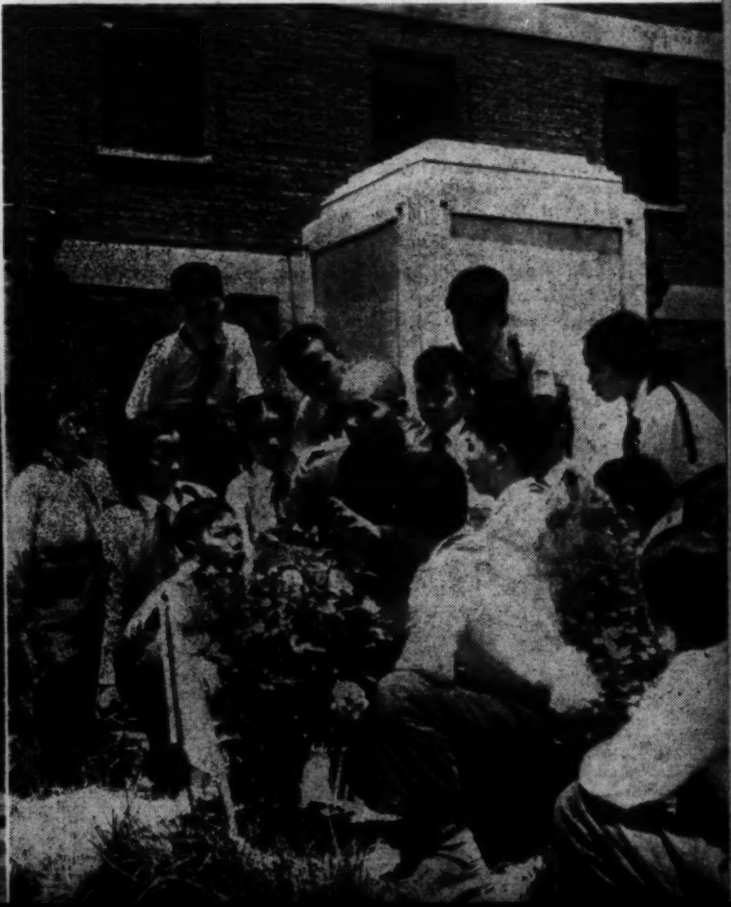
Children's Day, June 1, is now a big occasion for China's youngsters. This is particularly true for the young sons and daughters of workers and peasants who are now receiving opportunities which their elder brothers and sisters, raised under the Kuomintang, could not have hoped for. Education, adequate health protection, opportunities for various types of recreation, chances to develop special skills and a richer cultural life are among the benefits now being extended to China's children.

This year, millions of children in China celebrated their third Children's Day since liberation. All over the country special festivities marked the occasion.

(Below left) Educational facilities are rapidly being made available for all school-age children. Picture shows a group of youngsters from the Canton river boat community studying in a newly-built school house.

★

Young Pioneers listen attentively as Model Worker Hsu Chi-hai tells the story of the Shanghai workers' long struggle for a better life.



Children's Dramatic Troupe of the China Welfare Institute gives training to aspiring young dancers.

★

A newly-established creche in Shanghai provides pleasant surroundings, as well as a healthful life, for a large number of younger children.

Chinese Young Pioneer shakes hands with German Young Pioneers at Berlin meeting of the International Young Pioneers "Republic."

★

Education combined with play starts early for these youngsters learning to build with scientifically designed playing blocks.

Judge Mei Ju-ao's letter

America's Germ Warfare

DR. MEI JU-AO, China's member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, which tried the major Japanese war criminals after VJ Day, has recently written a letter to 10 of his former colleagues on the court, urging them to protest America's use of bacteriological warfare. Judge Mei was a member of a 70-man Chinese investigating commission which toured the areas where bacteria-infected insects and other materials were dropped by US planes. His letter follows.—Editor.

Sir William Webb, Supreme Court, Australia
General Myron Cramer, former Judge-Advocate General, War Dept., USA
General I. M. Zaryanov, Military Collegium, Supreme Court, USSR
Lord Patrick, His Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland, U.K.
Justice E. S. McCougall, King's Bench, Quebec, Canada
M. Henri Bernard, University of Paris, France
Prof. B. V. A. Roling, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands
Mr. Justice Northcroft, Supreme Court, New Zealand
Prof. R. M. Pal, University of Calcutta, India
Mr. Delfin, former Minister of Justice, Philippines

Dear friends:

The old Chinese saying "Time speeds like an arrow in flight" aptly describes how rapidly three years and more have flown by since the International Military Tribunal for the Far East wound up its work and we all separated in Tokyo. I greatly regret that I have not corresponded with you during these three years and more, though the well-being and work of each of you have constantly been in my thoughts.

However, I am now writing you this letter, because I want to report to you about the commission of the most appalling crime in contravention of international conventions and without precedent in history, which has occurred recently in this part of the globe. This crime consists not only in the employment by US forces of bacteriological weapons, which are prohibited by international law, on the Korean battlefront, but also in their sending of large numbers of military aircraft to intrude into the territorial air of China time and again and spread masses of bacteria-carrying insects over many urban and rural areas of Northeast China in an attempt to spread death wholesale among the peaceful Chinese inhabitants. In the period February 29 to March 21 alone, the US sent in 175 groups of military aircraft in 955 sorties for this purpose and the crime is now continuing even more intensively.

Just consider the seriousness of this crime of using military aircraft to intrude into a peaceful country and direct bacteria against its peaceful inhabitants! No atrocity heard at Nuremberg or the Far East International Military Tribunal can compare in gravity with such a crime!

You must have seen some reports in the newspapers about the use of bacteriological weapons by the US forces. You may have reserved your judgment on the question. Perhaps you consider that the self-styled "civilized" US troops are incapable of stooping so low.

I live in Peking and know what is taking place in this part of the world. But to examine the question clearly at first-hand, I personally joined a group of investigators composed of many noted medical men, entomologists and bacteriologists, as well as representatives from a number of social, religious and women's organizations. From March 15, this group conducted a two-week survey on the spot in various parts of Northeast China, particularly in areas near the Yalu River (across which American aircraft have made the largest number of intrusions). I returned to Peking on April 2.

In the course of this survey, we heard reports by numerous witnesses and obtained a great deal of evidence fully testifying to the fact that American aircraft have disseminated various species of bacteria-carrying insects over wide areas of Northeast China in an attempt to kill peaceful Chinese citizens and destroy their domestic animals and crops. Among these insects, flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, spiders and springtails were most numerous. Bacteria carried by these insects include *bacilli anthracis*, *pasteurella bacilli*, *salmonellae typhosa*, *salmonella paratyphosa* and other infectious germs or viruses which cause *typhus* and acute *encephalitis*.

I cannot go into full details about the results of the survey in this letter. Our report was passed to the *Hsinhua News Agency* on April 4 for publication. When the translations are issued in Western languages, I shall send a copy to each of you. However, I wish to tell you now, with all the earnestness at my command and the greatest sense of responsibility, that it is a fact beyond all questioning that the US has been carrying on bacteriological warfare against the peaceful Chinese people and, moreover, that this warfare is still continuing on a large scale and with the utmost deliberateness.

The evidence of my own eyes and ears in the course of my investigations on the spot leaves me in no doubt whatever as to this fact. Empty verbal denials and cunning efforts at concealment by such people as Acheson and Ridgway are useless. In the event of an International Tribunal being organized at some future date to try the war criminals who are now pursuing the bacteriological warfare in Korea and Northeast China, I shall be willing to appear before the Tribunal in the capacity of a witness.

As a consequence of the great vigilance on the part of the Chinese people and government and considerable efforts by air defense and epidemic prevention personnel, the bacteriological weapons used by the American aggressors have failed to produce the effects intended. In fact, the Chinese people are very confident of being able to crush the "bacteriological offensive" of the US bacteriological war criminals. Nevertheless, this by no means removes or lessens the extremely serious nature of the American aggressors' crime.

As you all know, the use of bacteriological weapons on the battlefield is contrary to law. This is expressly laid down in the international conventions and in the basic laws and customs of war which civilized mankind generally recognize as universally binding in international law. Repeated use of these weapons by the US in the Korean war constitutes a criminal and wanton violation of these laws and customs of war. But the use of bacteriological weapons by the US military aircraft against the peaceful inhabitants of China in the course of intrusions into China's territorial air is not only a criminal violation of the laws and customs of war, but is also a most serious crime of aggression, because these aircraft are openly and directly infringing on the sovereignty of China's territorial air. At the same time, because it is directed toward killing peaceful inhabitants in urban and rural areas in the rear it is, additionally, a most serious crime against humanity. This action of the US forces falls into each of three categories of crimes recognized in international law and laid down in the Charters of the Nuremberg and the Far Eastern International Military Tribunals as embracing all the crimes which may be committed in war.

You are all jurists of profound experience. It is unnecessary for me to evaluate the extremely serious nature of the crime against international law committed by the US. I believe that all decent, honest people throughout the world, on learning the truth, will be stirred to profound wrath and join in condemning it.

Dear friends! The pleasure of sharing experiences and cooperating with you in that long-drawn-out two and a half years' Tokyo trial is a chapter in my life which I will always remember and value. I recall that we spent more than six months solely on hearing accusations regarding various atrocities committed by the Japanese war criminals. Every one of us felt highly incensed at what we heard of the bloodthirsty crimes perpetrated by the inhuman Japanese war criminals such as the Nanking Massacre and the Bataan Death March. A sense of bitter hatred for these evils prevailed both at the Tribunal hearings and in the recess rooms.

Because they were shielded by the US reactionaries, the Japanese war criminals as a whole were not disposed of satisfactorily, but that was not due to any failure on our part. As far as I recall, we never allowed any of the bloodthirsty atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese arch war criminals to go unchallenged in the course of the trial.

Nevertheless, dear friends, I tell you frankly on the basis of what I myself have seen and heard that the bacteriological warfare perpetrated by the US aggressors against the peaceful people of China even surpasses the atrocities committed by Japan's war criminals of that time.

Bacteria are not limited in use against only one country. If we fail to put an effective end to the present US crime of spreading bacteria and to uproot this inhuman and terrible evil, the present affliction which has fallen on the Chinese people will some other time visit the people of other countries in the world. This would be a negation of international law and a great calamity to human civilization. No people in the world with any sense of justice and desire for peace can for a moment condone or permit this to take place.

Dear friends. It is a long time since we relinquished our duties in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Nevertheless, we members of the legal profession cannot look on with folded arms and remain indifferent to the crime which the unscrupulous American aggressors are committing against humanity and in violation of the most fundamental principles of international law. This is why I have been so anxious to write you this letter.

I am aware that you are men of great standing and influence in legal and juridical circles in your respective countries. For the sake of saving civilization from disaster and guarding international justice and the dignity of law, I earnestly appeal to you to do all you can to join with all other lawyers and people, who want peace and justice to prevail within your countries in opposing and ending the appalling and monstrous US crime, unprecedented in history, of warfare and slaughter by bacteriological weapons.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mei Ju-ao

Peking

April 5, 1952

AMERICA'S SEARCH FOR "FANTASTIC WEAPONS"

PIOUS denials by US officialdom to the contrary, the American military have been planning germ warfare for many years. In addition to the atom bomb, tens of millions of dollars have been spent on other horrible weapons which, just like germ bombs in Korea and China, are doomed to failure in the face of an aroused people who are determined to keep their country free of invaders.

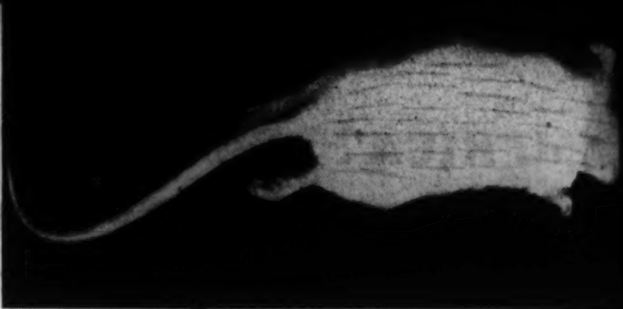
A look at their own actions and statements down through the last 10 years is sufficient to show how Washington and Pentagon officials have gone about their search for "fantastic new weapons."

IN 1942 the US organized bacteriological warfare research under the supersecret War Research Service at Camp Dietrick, Maryland, with subsidiary plants in Indiana, Mississippi, Utah, and employed 4,000. Researchers found "it was necessary to explore the offensive potentialities of biological agents." (Gerald Piel, *Life*, November 18, 1946).

A REPORT to the 8th Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, in Philadelphia on September 9, 1946, by Dr. Robert W. King of Bell Telephone Laboratories, revealed: "If a nation is bent upon waging biological warfare there is no form of international inspection which would be worth the paper and ink used to formalize it. Biological research and preparation need only the barest minimum of raw materials, a small personnel and very isolated laboratories and plants . . . The atomic bomb is already well along toward being outmoded as the weapon especially to be feared."

THE US State Department report to the UN on bacteriological warfare in 1946 said: "It is quite probable that research directed toward enhancing the virulence of pathogenic microorganisms would result in the production of varieties much more virulent than those now known." (Department of State Publication 2661, I, pt. y).

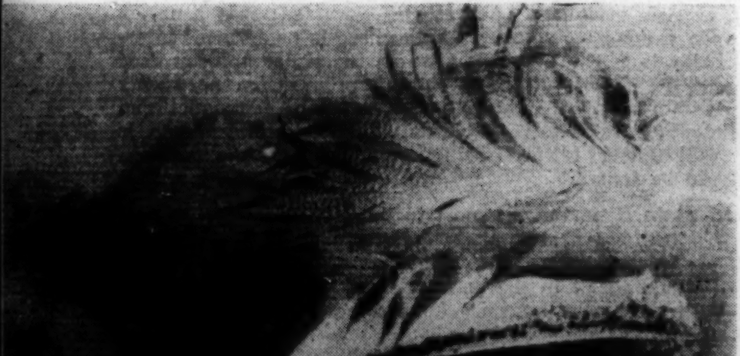
GENERAL Henry H. Arnold, commander of the US Air Force at the time the atom bomb was dropped on Japan, in his



This white mouse died 24 hours after being injected with rinsings from infected feathers, (shown below) which were dropped over Northeast China by American aircraft. Bacilli anthracis were found in the liver of the mouse.

contribution to the book *One World Or None* which was published in 1946, stated: "It is worth noting that biological warfare, consisting of spreading disease, could occupy a position similar to atomic warfare."

REFERRING to a deadly poison which has been developed, one ounce of which would kill every inhabitant of the US and Canada, Dr. Gerald Wendt of *Science Illustrated* in an address to the General Electric Science Forum in 1947 said: "The US has already spent $50,000,000 in research on it . . . Most startling are two facts: these killers are invisible, microscopic in size, capable of spreading to reach every living enemy; and they can be easily and cheaply prepared by any belligerent who has as much as a brewery and the skill to operate it."



Bacteria taken from this infected springtail, dropped by US planes, proved fatal to the guinea pig (shown below) on the eighth day after injection. Rickettsia prowazeki, found in the liver and bile of the dead guinea pig, is fatal to draft animals.

Official confirmation of the discovery and preparation for such biological warfare was reported by the *New York Times* which stated that US army chemical warfare experts named the poison as botulinus toxin, "developed during the war for the first time in history in pure, crystalline form."

IN its September 6, 1947, issue, the *Saturday Evening Post* carried an article by Joseph and Stewart Alsop. The magazine's introduction referred to the "wild scientific race" to "produce the fantastic weapons of the future."

In the article, the Alsops mention among new and most deadly weapons of total destruction the possibility of radioactive clouds, inventions of chemistry and biology as well as the atomic bomb. They believed that the US was then spending $1,200,000,000 a year on new weapons.

HANSON Baldwin, *New York Times* military expert, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, February 1950, said: ". . . Rarely have we been found on the side of restricting horror; too often we have failed to support the feeble hands of those who would limit war. We did not ratify the Hague Convention of 1899, outlawing the use of dumdum (expanding) bullets in war. We never ratified the Geneva Protocol of 1925, outlawing the use of biological agents and gas in war.

"We condemned the Japanese for their alleged use of biological agents against the Chinese, yet in July and August 1954, a shipload of US biological agents for use in destruction of the Japanese rice crop was en route to the Marianas...We have embarked upon total war with a vengeance . . . "

IN January 1952, on the eve of the launching of germ warfare in Korea, General Omar Bradley told the Senate Armed Services Committee: "We have a definite military plan under which we will endeavor to bring the fighting to an end. . . . If we use this plan, it will be as spectacular as anything that has happened in the Korean war so far."

Anti-epidemic work has been well organized since liberation. Endemic diseases which have plagued the country for centuries have been basically eliminated. Picture shows Shanghai epidemic control team in routine operation against fleas in Chapei district.

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June 19

Health Standards Up

New medical centers and nation-wide educational campaign, plus rising living standards, add up to improved health for the people.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of new China, much progress has been made in improving the health of the people, in accordance with the basic principles of public health work decided upon by the National Health Conference of last year. These principles were to place emphasis on preventive, rather than curative, medicine, and to give priority to serving the health needs of the workers, peasants and servicemen.

Today the conditions of environmental hygiene and health of the masses of the people in the countryside, in army units, and in factories, mines and on the great irrigation and flood control projects, have been greatly improved.

Since liberation, great efforts have been made to establish a health center in every county seat in the countryside, every city district and every industrial and mining area. By the end of last year, this overall target had been 85 percent fulfilled. In the Northeast and in Shantung, Chekiang, Hunan, Shensi and Hopei provinces, the target has been completely attained. In the national minority areas, there are now several hundred health centers, 266 hospitals and 56 medical and anti-epidemic units.

In addition to clinical services, the rural health centers and stations have carried out epidemic prevention and health protection programs and have given education on hygiene and maternal and infant health measures.

Maternity and infant health has been given primary attention. Old-style midwives have been retrained in modern methods and mothers have been educated to give their children better health care. Seasonal nurseries, operating chiefly during spring sowing and autumn harvesting, now number 10,000, and have enabled a great number of women to take part in production. Some towns have begun to establish creches in rural districts.

As a result of better medical attention and adequate diet, the infant mortality rate has greatly declined. In Inner Mongolia, it has dropped from

56 to 15 percent, and in Heilungkiang province from 42 to 15 percent.

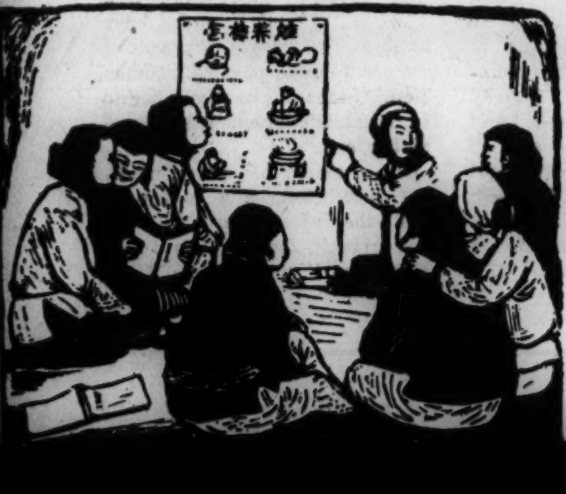
Mobile health corps from city and town health centers have traveled widely through surrounding villages to attend the peasants' health needs. They have helped the peasants to clean sludge from clogged drains and ditches, and to drain stagnant pools, thus eliminating the breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes. As a result of the popular health education they have given the peasants, the latter are now much more aware of the necessity for cleanliness and sanitation than formerly.

In industry, the workers' health has been much improved and accidents cut down, as a result of the Labor Insurance Law and the vigorous promotion of welfare projects, sanitation work, the improvement of working conditions, and the installation of safety measures. During the past two years, the industrial accident rate has dropped, and today the workers are for the first time working under greatly improved sanitary conditions. Factory health protection personnel are being trained to advise the workers on how to avoid vocational illnesses.

Workers' hospitals, sanitoria and rest homes have been established in cities and scenic spots, and more are being built. Maternal and child welfare for workers' families is developing rapidly; factory nurseries and creches had taken care of nearly half a million children by the end of September last year.

The Shantung Mining Bureau appropriated ¥1,200,000,000 in 1951 for welfare work in state-owned collieries, based on the workers' suggestions. Working conditions greatly improved in the mines, their clinics were housed in modern buildings and balanced diets were prepared for the workers.

Many factories in Shanghai, both private and state-owned, after installing safety equipment and health facilities, found that productivity was



raised. Some factories noted a 30 percent rise in average output during the second half of 1951, due in part to improved health and safety measures.

Neighboring factories in Shanghai have established joint health stations and the municipal health bureau organized the city's 136 factories into nine mutual aid groups. These developments have greatly increased the efficiency of medical service, have enabled the various types of cases to get specialized attention, and have saved the workers much time and money.

* * *

IN the army too, the medical corps has successfully raised the troops' standard of health and improved hygiene. The new Chinese Red Cross mobile service teams have assisted the army medical corps in the field of epidemic prevention, health education, and training of army health workers. Central government health and anti-epidemic corps have also given valuable help to the army.

Today, practically every PLA serviceman has been inoculated against smallpox, typhoid, cholera and other infectious diseases.

During the first year of the Resist America and Aid Korea Movement, more than 3,000 medical workers, including surgeons, specialists and public health workers, organized into 41 medical corps to serve the Volunteers and the Korean People's Army. Besides treating the sick and wounded, these teams improved health conditions and gave instruction in hygiene at the front and in rear area hospitals.

Throughout 1951, the government's 125 mobile anti-epidemic corps traveled far and wide to carry out their preventive work in both urban and rural districts. Quarantine stations were established at 16 important ports and frontier points and plague prevention groups worked in the Northeast, Chahar, Inner Mongolia, Chekiang, Fukien and Yunnan. As a result of their efforts, plague cases fell 80 percent compared with 1950. Black fever and malaria, formerly prevalent in parts of East China, were brought under control.

More than 6,000 health workers and doctors carried out anti-epidemic inoculations and improved hygiene last year among the 2,000,000 workers on the Huai River Project.

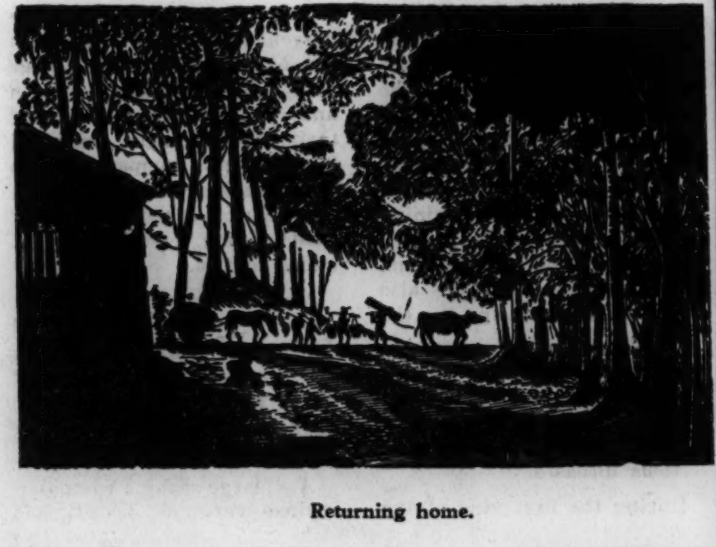
A large-scale campaign against venereal disease has been launched in minority areas and in large cities, and to provide a sufficient number of trained personnel for the rapidly expanding national health service, thousands of doctors and medical workers have been trained.

Since May 1950, some 200,000,000 people have been vaccinated against smallpox and 30,000,000 inoculated against cholera, with the result that no cases of smallpox have been reported during the past 20 months in China's major cities, nor have there been any cholera cases in three years.

The incidence of many other preventable diseases, such as typhoid, typhus, tuberculosis and relapsing fever, is being reduced. Plague has virtually been wiped out.

For the first time in history, China has won a major victory in the battle against the scourge of epidemic diseases, a victory which has been made possible by higher living standards for the people and the efforts of the government to train ever larger numbers of medical workers to serve the people's health needs.

— *KIANG CHEN-YO*



Returning home.

Letter from an American

In Inner Mongolia

Joan Hinton

WE'RE still on the farm, and on the surface life looks much as it did a year ago. But even in this remote spot, though changes are slower and less dramatic than in the centers of population, still, life is changing—new China is moving forward and the effects of the people's victory cannot help but show.

The most obvious change is the currency stabilization. In Kuomintang days paper money was good sometimes only for a day—by the next day it would be worth only half its value and in a week or so the kids would be playing with it on the street. During the past year things have been different. We were all so used to inflation that we never expected to be able to buy anything with paper money, yet this spring we counted up the "spending money" we had collected and found much to our surprise that we had become rich!

So we went right out and bought a mare. The next day she ran away and by the time we got her back she had "doubled"—a scraggly-legged, big-eyed, mouse-colored baby had arrived and we had two horses instead of one. We had bought her to breed with the Soviet stallions on our farm—we figure she can help production in new China—which is better than just letting the money sit idle. Anyway, the point is that paper money has become valuable and money put away in September has the same value in February.

I'VE gotten to know the Mongolians a bit better in the last year. They are a fine people and I've had lots of fun with my old friend Kukandu whose real name is Gala. Over Chinese New Year she invited me to her home for the night. As we headed across the grassland she was feeling especially gay. "Come on, let's dance," she said and grabbing my hands she whirled me about in a circle and then leaped into the air, her pigtails flying.

All the girls here wear a long robe-like coat which buttons on the side and is split on both sides to the hip for freedom of walking—underneath they wear regular long pants. Whenever they are in a hurry or are doing something strenuous the girls hold the front flap out of the way so their legs are free.

With one hand holding her robe and the other holding my hand, Gala danced off with me across the plains, her embroidered boots kicking high at every step. We were soon joined by a friend of hers and the three of us danced on until we came to a Chinese family's hut where we were immediately invited in for a big bowl of special New Year's stew.

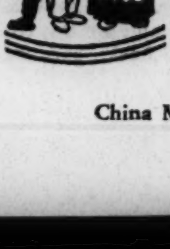
When we left, Gala's friend went off on an errand and the two of us went on together to Gala's where she sat me on the *kang* and handed me "tea"—roasted millet in tea—and some New Year's cakes (meal number two). When the friend reappeared the formalities really started.

I was placed in the position of guest of honor in the middle, the friend to my right and her daughter next to her. Gala's father sat on my left and Gala and her little girl stood near the stove. First we were all given a tiny cup of sour milk (which they all call horse milk wine). I didn't know what to do with it, being the first one presented with things.

Everyone laughed and somebody told me to put the second finger of my right hand into it and then lick my finger. Everybody did this most formally and daintily. Afterwards, I was told to pass it on to my right.

Then came a plate of nicely arranged disk-like hard cakes with red dates on top. Gala leaned over and told me they were not to be eaten. And with a "do as I do" look she pinched a tiny bit of date and ate it more as a symbol of eating than anything else. Everybody did the same and then the plate was removed and replaced by another just like it only the cakes had no dates. Gala again leaned over me and whispered, "this is to be eaten."

Tea was again served and Gala broke up I don't know how many cakes and soaked them in my bowl of tea. "Fill up," she told me and I ate heartily figuring this must be the end (meal number three).



By now things had become quite informal and we all talked and sang songs. Then

I suddenly noticed my friend Gala getting into formal eating position again. For girls, this means sitting on the left foot with the right knee bent up by your chest, and for men, it means sitting with the legs crossed in front. The table we ate from was about a foot high and set in the middle of the *kang*. Following suit, I sat up on my foot and Gala handed me a steaming bowl of *jiaotz*—Chinese dumplings. I protested that I was full but she would have none of it and kept adding more and more till I thought I'd burst (meal number four).

Again there was more talking and singing, and general foolishness along with a bit of wine. And then came Gala with her head-dress, a sure sign of another meal! At the serving of each course, as a symbol of formality I suppose, Gala would flop her head-dress on her head in any old way without bothering to take off the bandana which she wears every day. I couldn't help but laugh—such very informal formality—for she figured that in her own home with us she did not have to be too formal and yet it would not have been proper to be completely informal on Chinese New Year. Thus she had met tradition half way. Whenever you saw her plop the head-dress on you knew that you were to sit up on that left foot of yours which was all right for a while, but went to sleep if the formalities lasted too long.

And so here came meal number five and this time I didn't know what to do for Gala explained to me that this was the main meal and "you've got to eat this or I'll be hurt." The *pièce de résistance* turned out to be heaps of steaming buckwheat noodles. Every time I tried to stop eating Gala would turn her back and say, "I'm hurt."

Before Gala and I went to bed we had more tea and still another meal and I began wondering when the food would begin coming out of my scalp. As I dozed off I was sure of one thing, Mongolian formalities were never meant for the Western world where everyone is in a rush.

Here, whenever you meet someone whom you haven't seen for some time, or else on holidays and special occasions, you each fish around in your clothes until you find your snuff bottle. You then exchange bottles bowing very low. Then you exchange again, bowing very low and holding the bottle in both hands and pretending to sniff it even though most bottles are empty. On special occasions, after exchanging bottles you exchange a cloth also. Sometimes it takes about half an hour to get by the whole family—you can never be in a rush.

* * *

ONE day I dropped in on Gala on my way to visit some family whom I had never seen. Gala said, "You want to visit people? Come with me then, don't go there." I agreed and in a flash we were off across the sand to the north of her house.

It was the first time I had been in the northern sand, or *bala* as the Mongolians call it. If you keep going about 30 miles you come to the nomad Mongolians who live in skin houses and move with the cattle. We didn't get that far but even where we went it was different from anything I had ever seen. It is a wild country, the sand dunes are covered here and there with "sand willows"—low bushes—and between the dunes are valleys.

The Chinese, always hunting for land to till, have settled here and there in this wild *bala*, cleared a strip of land, and managed somehow to keep alive. The Mongolians on the whole don't farm — they pasture herds of sheep, goats and cattle and generally are better off than the Chinese since they are the original settlers. To the different people we passed on the way I was either a priest or a doctor for here the long-nose (foreigner) is either one or the other in the eyes of the Mongolians and the Chinese.

As we went on there was nothing but brush, sand and blue, blue sky. "Where are we going?" I asked Gala. "To my friend's," was the retort. Finally we came to a large flat valley of sage—far off we could see the roofs of two mud houses. "There it is," she said excitedly and we quickened our pace. She called out to the people to hold off the dogs, and then we came close. In front of the house was a pole with two ribbons hanging from it.

"They're not Christians; they believe in the Lama," Gala explained. "All Lama families have a pole like this to feed the gods." Unfortunately her friend was not home, only the children were there. Gala was quite upset and looked it. We had walked about four hours and nobody was home. She sat on a hillock and thought. Suddenly the old mischievous look came over her face: "Should we go see the widow?" She

cocked her head and looked up at me. "Only we'll have to spend the night."

"Why," I asked, "We'll just go and say hello. I've got a meeting tonight and I've got to get back."

"It's not far," Gala mused. "We could just go and say hello—only—well, you'll see, we'll have to spend the night."

"Oh, we won't have to spend the night. I'll just tell her I have a meeting, she'll understand," I said somewhat innocently.

Although Gala swore the place was "just over there" it was hours before we arrived. The widow had five children and she must have been a diligent worker. Her home was spotless and outside she had planted many rows of trees, a not too common sight for Mongolians.

She was a real artist. As soon as I entered her house I noticed the paper cutouts on her windows, more intricate and yet more perfect in design than any I had seen. She spent what spare time she had embroidering. I could not get my eyes off her work. All the Mongolians are artists but she far surpassed any I had seen. A jovial motherly buxom little woman living her life with her five children, tucked away between two big dunes somewhere in Inner Mongolia far from contact with other people and places; yet her life seemed so full.

With the coming of the new society this woman's art will never vanish. Some day people like her, or perhaps she herself, will become nationally known for their art.

When women meet in Mongolia instead of "How do you do," they say "What are you embroidering?" However, their time is necessarily limited because of the need for excess labor under present conditions which finds them just emerging from the old society. Soon, though, the real artists will get a chance to devote all their time to art.

The minute I entered the house I knew what Gala meant by "we may have to spend the night." This little woman would never let us go. After all it isn't every day that visitors came wandering in unexpectedly. Out here there is no such thing as dropping in for a moment. If you come you are expected to stay. I could see this written all over the widow's face. So we stayed. She fed us royally and then we sat back and sang. She taught me two wonderful tunes. On and on we sang, till the moon was way up in the sky. Then, stripped to the waist and under sheepskin coats, we slept side by side on the *kang*.

The next morning she went with us a part of way home. We went by some old irrigated fields hidden among the dunes and I innocently asked, "What do you plant there?" "Opium," said our hostess of the night before, "but this year we'll plant vegetables. They pull up all the opium plants these days and it's a good thing too because opium never did anybody any good. Before everyone planted it and so did I. Now nobody does and I'm glad of it."

As we made our way back through the dunes and sage, far away from any path, we saw that she was right. All through the region, in little out-of-the-way valleys were small flat patches of once-irrigated land which had grown opium. But now they were all empty—the opium trade and the growing of the vicious plant has been uprooted since liberation—another sign of progress and the changing times in Inner Mongolia.

PLA IN SINKIANG

THE production work of the People's Liberation Army has been a great factor in the development of the frontier economy of this Northwest province.

Last year, the PLA in Sinkiang brought more than 65,000 hectares under cultivation, from which 54,000 tons of grain were harvested. The highest yield per hectare was 6,000 kilograms of wheat, 9,810 kilograms of rice and 1,005 kilograms of cotton. All yields were at least double 1950 figures.

In addition, the armymen raised more than 400,000 livestock, an increase of 138 percent over 1950, and planted about 1,200,000 trees. Most of the units from regiment upwards are keeping their own tree nurseries, preparatory for future large-scale afforestation projects.

The story of the organization of a peace committee in a POW camp

They Want Peace

H. C. Huang

TOWARD the end of 1951, in Korea, I witnessed an unprecedented scene. At one of the POW camps, the men held a mass rally to celebrate the inauguration of their Peace Committee. After the meeting, they held a peace demonstration.

No one appreciates life-saving water so much as the thirsty man, and no one enjoys freedom so much as the man who has been in prison. Peace is a curse to the millionaires who profit from the misery of the masses; but for the soldiers who have endured war, peace is a blessing.

All the POW's had looked death in the face. Many of them had seen active service in the last war, either in Europe or the Pacific. Some were even World War I veterans. But all had seen too much of war; they were sick and tired of it.

I found that many of the men had been in German or Japanese POW camps. They had lost their freedom in the prime of life and had survived the maltreatment and tortures they had suffered at the hands of the Nazi and Japanese fascists. Although in Korean camps they were treated leniently and humanely, naturally their greatest desire was to regain their freedom, to return home to their wives and children. And they saw that only peace could give them their freedom and a secure life.

William Gunn, for example, is a British soldier, a veteran of World War II. He had spent almost five years in a German camp, and now he is a prisoner again. He showed me some photos of his wife and said sadly, "Since we were married, we've been together very little. . . I wonder when I can see her again?"

THIS is the common life of a soldier; this is what war brings to the typical man in the ranks. The men want to live peacefully with their families, but war, like an evil spirit, keeps driving them apart.

In the letters sent home by POW's of this camp, one thought has been expressed a thousand times: "I hope we'll never be separated again." How long they had yearned for this to be true! Many times, as prisoners, they had sworn it would never happen again, once the war was over; they wanted peace so much.

Yet, time after time, having put down their packs and promising themselves that they wouldn't have to go again, they had gone off to fight—some for the third time.

When I ask the POW's, they all say they did not want war. "Then why did you want to join the army?" I enquire. Rarely do they reply, "to defend my country." The majority say it was because of the good pay and the attractive advertisements. They didn't join up to fight.

I talked to Lieutenant William Beall, who was a sophomore in college before he joined the army. At the end of the term, he didn't have enough money to continue his studies, and jobs were hard to get. Then he saw an advertisement which promised a university education to young men who enlisted. It seemed to him a good way out of his difficulties.

During his three years' enlistment, he got married. At the end he was offered a lieutenancy, so he thought it was wiser to stay in the army, in order to provide for his wife and perhaps save some money. Now he sees it was a trap, and bitterly regrets that he did not leave the army when he had the opportunity.

From the POW camp, he wrote to his wife, asking her to support the peace movement so that he could return to her. He

Checker game between American POW and a Chinese cadre assigned to the camp.

was very lonely, and at first, ill and despondent, he refused to be cheered up. But after we gave him medical treatment and he regained his health, he made up his mind to live and work for peace.

THE POW's were amazed and indignant when we told them that they were war criminals. "How can you say that," they all protested. "We never meant to fight. We were ordered to fight, so we had to obey!" Others said that they thought of "police action" in Korea only as a chance for adventure.

Now, after we explained the situation to them, they see that they had been wrong to come to Korea. They know that if they had refused to fight, peace would have been possible long ago.

I talked to Lieutenant John Watson, asking him what he thought about peace. His face broke into a smile. "Peace is a wonderful thing. We can go home then, and enjoy our lives." When I enquired if he dared to do something for peace, he solemnly replied, "Yes, I'll do anything for peace."

Captain Millard Allen, World War II veteran, also wants peace. "I was an engineer when I was called up for the army," he told me. "I didn't want to come over here."

"But you had been in the army during the last war," I pointed out to him.

"That was different. Then, I knew we were fighting for freedom. When I sailed for Europe, all my friends slapped me on the back and wished me good luck. But this time, they didn't

Convalescent POW's and Chinese doctors reading pictorials at a camp hospital.

smile or congratulate me. I knew something was wrong."

I said that since he was an officer, he might not find army life so bad. "No," he replied, "don't forget I was an engineer at home and had to leave a good job when I was called for the army." He was afraid that when he returned home he would be rusty in his profession and have to learn it over again.

SINCE "peace" is a warm and thrilling word to us, it is no wonder that the POW's at this camp jumped at the idea of forming a Peace Committee so that they could do something for peace, when representatives of the Peace Committees of other camps paid them a visit.

The preparatory work took several months. Many meetings were held to discuss the best way to proceed, and at last the Peace Committee was formed as the result of a general election. I might mention that the Peace Committee is in no way meant to control the POW's: if it were, we could well do without it. The Committee organizes the striving of the POW's for peace; it works for the benefit of the men.

Seven men were elected to the Permanent Peace Committee: Thomas Bayes, Jr, Chairman; Ronald B. Allum, Vice-chairman; J. King, Frank Upjohn, Ernest P. Cormier, Peter Grudge, and Harry Bolton. Under the auspices of the Committee, an inauguration meeting was held in the big public exercise ground. Basketball and volleyball matches were held, there was singing and dancing, and speeches followed.

It was a wonderful sight to see how the men enjoyed themselves. They listened intently to the speeches, and loudly applauded the dancing and singing. The POW's sang a Chinese

It's already swimming time at this POW camp located near a river.

song, "The East Is Red," in Chinese. It was very well done, and they were proud of it.

The grandest spectacle was the great peace demonstration that was held in the afternoon. Almost all the POW's participated. They carried flags which bore peace slogans, and carried banners with cartoons and slogans. Among the latter were, "Down with the U.S. imperialists!", "Hands off Korea!", "We want peace!", "We want to go back home!", "Down with the warmongers!" and "We will fight for peace!"

Not a single bayonet or pistol followed this throng of more than 2,000 POW's; only some unarmed members of the Chinese staff walked with them. The affair was held entirely on the initiative of the Peace Committee, and we only helped to make it possible by giving permission for the mass rally.

The men were divided into groups, each with a leader. As they walked, the groups shouted slogans, which were caught up by the whole column. They sang "The East Is Red," and whenever a group shouted, "We want peace!" I saw thousands of hands shoot into the air. This was not an empty gesture; it was a genuine expression of a feeling that had long been smoldering in their hearts. Now it had burst into flame. "We want peace!" they shouted. "End the Korea war!"

AFTERWARDS, I asked some of the POW's what they were going to do after this war is over. Would they take up arms again? "Hell, no!" they said. One told me, "I've had enough of it. I'm going back to my farm, and I'm going to stay on it."

Card games remain one of the most popular pastimes of the POW's.

Letter from Wusih

F. K. Hsi

WUSIH has long been known as "Little Shanghai" because of its many textile, flour and silk weaving mills. Because of its location, at the intersection of the Grand Canal and the Shanghai-Nanking railway, Wusih is the communications center for the interflow of Yangtze delta rice and silk products. After liberation in April 1949, the city became the capital of South Kiangsu and began its rapid course of recovery and development.

The people have actively supported the three big nationwide mass movements. More than 240 factories and shops signed production pledges in the patriotic emulation drive; about one-quarter overfulfilled their 1951 targets. The city pledge for 36 fighter planes was met and even oversubscribed, ahead of schedule.

Thousands of "small aid teams" carried out last year's task of helping the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. Work was found for about 1,000 dependents, and tuition was halved or made free for more than 1,000 of their children.

More than 30,000 peasants of the suburbs received approximately 10,000 *mou* of land after the completion of land reform, and, working their own land for the first time, they showed an enthusiasm for production never before seen. They cultivated their fields more intensively and used 20 percent more fertilizer; moreover, they have joined mutual-aid teams in large numbers and have begun to use new farm tools. As a result, the 1951 autumn harvest topped pre-war levels.

Reconstruction work has been in full swing ever since liberation. New structures and conveniences are almost too numerous to mention. Recently, new wharves were completed along the Grand Canal, and two new markets were established, one for farm implements and the other for grain stalks (used extensively for fuel).

Two newly-built club houses serve the workers' entertainment and cultural needs; a new movie theater and a Peking opera theater recently opened their doors; hundreds of street lamps have been installed, as well as traffic lights at the important intersections. Many public lavatories have been built, and reclamation work has started in the former wasteland near the foot of the famous Huei-chien Hill.

Educational opportunities have also expanded. A number of dilapidated monasteries have been turned into part-time schools and people's literacy classrooms. A Communist Party school, opened in May 1950, graduated nearly 2,250 young people up to October of last year; of these, about 1,780 were from the working class.

Both the San Fan and Wu Fan movements have been notably successful in exposing bribery and corruption in public as well as private enterprises. The people were shocked and angered at the bribery of government workers, tax evasion, stealing of government property, substitution of inferior materials, and using government economic information for private speculation which private businessmen had carried on.

As part of the anti-corruption movements, the trade unions organized working teams from their own members to look into the manufacturing, processing and marketing aspects of their trades; purchases and inventories were closely examined, as were manufacturing costs. As a result, in many cases prices were brought down.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

ACCORDING to the New Delhi weekly *Commerce and Industry*, the secretary of the American and Foreign Power Company, H. W. Balgooyen, has openly "laid down certain conditions on which private capital would be willing to come to under-developed countries." Among the conditions: "if a prospective investor finds that country concerned has negotiated a *satisfactory commercial and investment treaty* with the US, he may regard it as an excellent indication of good intentions."

Puzzling over this, *Commerce and Industry* queries: "Does it mean that American private capital wants some political strings, and if so, some misunderstanding is bound to arise."

A report on

Ceylon's Fight for Freedom

THE struggle for true national independence in Ceylon, lying some 35 miles off the India mainland, is one which cannot be separated from the liberation movements taking place all over Asia today.

After nearly 150 years as a British colony, this rubber and tea rich island was granted "independence" in February 1948. However, under the rule of the United National Party, the British have continued to control the national economy. In the past few years US influence has advanced steadily in Ceylon.

The United National Party's open commitments to US and British war plans and the deterioration of the Ceylon economy have promoted a solidification of the people's efforts to form a united front government in the fight for peace and national independence. This united front movement is aimed at defeating imperialism and its domestic allies and at increasing industrial and agricultural output in order to raise the people's standard of living.

* * *

WITH a total area of 25,332 square miles, Ceylon has a population of more than 7,000,000. Over 4,500,000 Sinhalese make up the largest single component of the population. Among the other nationalities are 900,000 Indian immigrants, 850,000 Tamils, and 60,000 Malayans and Europeans. Sixty-one percent of the Ceylonese are Buddhists.

During the century and a half of British rule the entire economy was in the hands of British capital. At present, Ceylon's annual tea production is 130,000 tons, one-sixth of the world's total production. Rubber output is 90,000 tons a year. As a result of the avid British interest in tea and rubber, rice production has never risen much above 200,000 tons a year. This is a paltry figure since rice is the country's staple food. For years, a large portion of Ceylon's rice had to be imported.

Not only did the British monopolize Ceylon tea and rubber, they also controlled all the island's commerce. Fifty-eight percent of the exports and 55 percent of the imports were handled by Empire countries, with Britain holding the leading position. In addition, British capital exploited the rich mineral resources of

Ceylon has had a long history of colonial oppression. It was first conquered by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch and finally by the British who administered it as a colony for 150 years. Now nominally independent, its economy and political life are under control of Britain and America. Inset shows its location in relation to other nearby areas of Asia.

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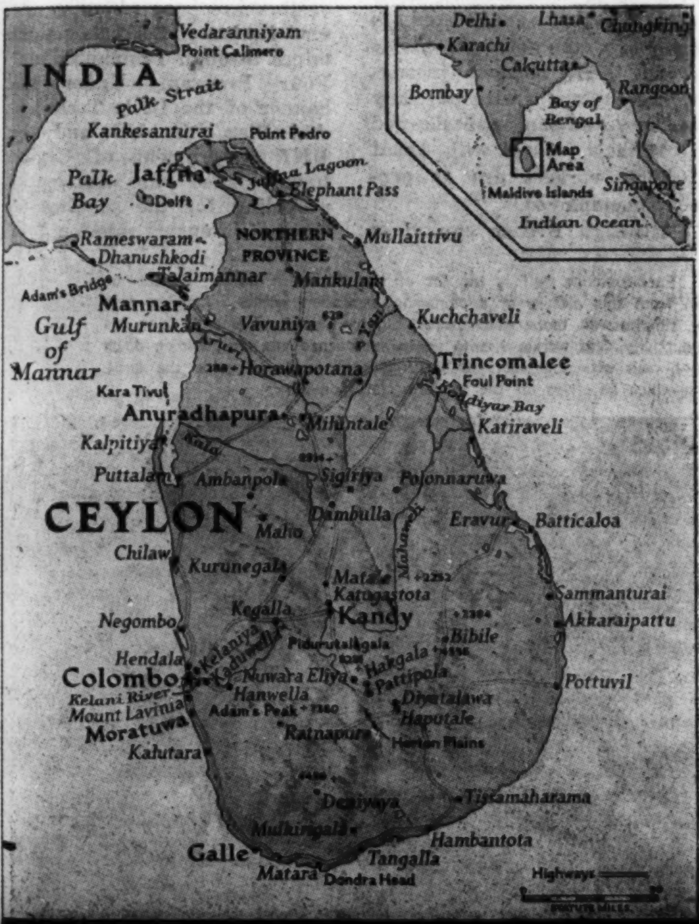

Delhi
Lhasa
Chungking
Karachi
Calcutta
Bombay
Rangoon
Bay of Bengal
Map Area
Maldive Islands
Singapore
Indian Ocean
Vedaranniyam
Point Calimere
INDIA
Palk Strait
Kankesanturai
Point Pedro
Palk Bay
Jaffna
Delft
Jaffna Lagoon
Elephant Pass
Rameswaram
Dhanushkodi
NORTHERN PROVINCE
Mullaittivu
Talaimannar
Mankulam
Adam's Bridge
Mannar
Gulf of Mannar
Murunkan
Vavuniya
Kuchchaveli
Aruvi
Horawapotana
Trincomalee
Foul Point
Koddiyar Bay
Kara Tivu
Anuradhapura
Mihintale
Katiraveli
Kalpitiya
Kala
Puttalam
Ambanpola
Sigiriya
Polonnaruwa
CEYLON
Maho
Dambulla
Mahaweli
Eravur
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Kurunegala
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Katugastota
Sammanturai
Negombo
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Hakgala
Hendala
Colombo
Nuwara Eliya
Pattipola
Pottuvil
Kelani River
Hanwella
Diyatalawa
Mount Lavinia
Adam's Peak
Haputale
Moratuwa
Ratnapura
Horton Plains
Kalutara
Deniyaya
Tissamaharama
Mulkirigala
Hambantota
Galle
Tangalla
Matara
Dondra Head
Highways
STATUTE MILES

Ceylon such as lead, mica and the precious stone mines.

British colonialism also left its mark on the people's living standards. Daily wages today for a worker average two to three rupees, scarcely enough for one person, let alone a family. Workers wear threadbare clothing and live in small mud huts. Some are so badly off that they are forced to sleep in the streets. Aside from their meager income, workers are without any security and can be discharged from their jobs at will. About 200,000 workers are at present unemployed.

Although British capital is fighting to maintain itself as top dog, (as in other parts of the world where the Empire is going down before the onslaughts of its senior partner) the US has been making big inroads since the end of World War II. By 1948, US exports to Ceylon trebled the best prewar year.

At present, American investors are busy planning the exploitation of Ceylon's crystal mines through Truman's Point Four Program. Under the banner of the UN's Technical Aid Plan, the US and the UNP government of Ceylon have signed an agreement providing for the sending of three US "expert missions" to

Back-breaking toil is the lot of the Ceylonese worker, as can be seen from this picture of a cinnamon plantation worker. Lacking even the simplest of tools which would lighten his burden and raise his productivity, this worker has to sit in a crouched position, holding down the branch with one foot, while using both hands to guide the knife with which he strips off the valuable cinnamon bark.

help in the "development" of Ceylon's mineral resources.

* * *

SINCE Ceylon gained its "independence" from the British in 1948, the country has failed to free itself from the yoke of British imperialism. As in the past, Ceylon is dominated by British capital. Actually, "independence" has merely been a change in the form rather than the content of British control. The Ceylon constitution was drafted by Britons and approved by the British Parliament. Ceylon's premier and many other responsible government personnel were originally selected by the British rulers.

In the military sphere, the British have many of the same rights as before. According to the UK-Ceylon Treaty, the British have the right to set up naval and air bases. They have established military installations and camps, in Ceylon. Trincomalee, one of the world's largest ports, is still an important British naval base in Asia. In addition, Ceylon army and airforce officers are sent to England and other Empire countries for training. British officers are advising and training the Ceylon army.

Growing uneasiness regarding foreign interference in Ceylon has been on the increase. On February 4, 1951, the third anniversary of "independence," the Ceylon press reported the British flag flying over Fort Frederick in Trincomalee. The same area also witnessed the return of the RAF to take over Trinco air base which had been in the custody of the Naval Fleet Air Arm. The RAF mess was re-opened and RAF special police were once again in evidence at this China Bay airport.

At the same time, commenting on the balance sheet of three years since Britain "pulled out," the progressive newspaper, *People's Voice*, stated: "All unbiased opinion proves that we as a nation are worse off in 1951 than in 1947 . . . We should enter the following items: the phenomenal increase in the cost of living, the cancellation of the poor man's savings by the deliberately permitted pestilence of inflation, the increase in unemployment, the increasing landlessness, the lack of educational and medical facilities in relation to the demand for them, and finally, the spread of corruption in the country's political life."

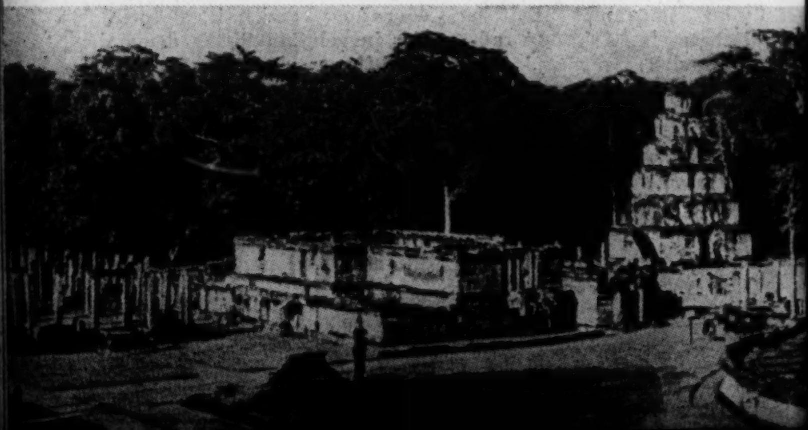
In the year that has passed since this summing up, increased US economic and political penetration has produced a further worsening of conditions. The performance of the UNP government's J. R. Jayawardena at San Francisco, in order to give a coloring of "Asian" support for the American-made "peace treaty" with Japan, caused widespread opposition.

Under government auspices, a special plant is being set up to process monazite sands for the production of thorium, an essential element in the manufacture of the atom bomb. The output of this plant is to be sold solely to the Anglo-American bloc. A recent statement by US industrialist Pettinos, disclosed that Ceylon plumbago (graphite), from which two of Ceylon's richest politico families get their personal fortunes, is being exported in considerable quantities to the US where it is being used in the manufacture of atomic weapons.

Another charge leveled against UNP-American cooperation is that the government has joined forces with the Americans in their propaganda war against the Soviet Union, new China and the people's democracies. The UNP has handed over the entire foreign transmission service of Radio Ceylon to the Voice of America. US Embassy statements are officially distributed through government machinery and the pro-UNP press and radio are rapidly being taken over by the Americans.

In 1951, Senator E. M. V. Naganathan called for an official inquiry, stating that Ceylon newspapers were lending their space to American propaganda supplied them in the form of news dispatches. He said that an independent country should have an independent news service.

In the economic field, the import and export trade, on which the present day Ceylon economy greatly depends, has been completedly subordinated by the UNP government to the interests of the Anglo-American bloc.



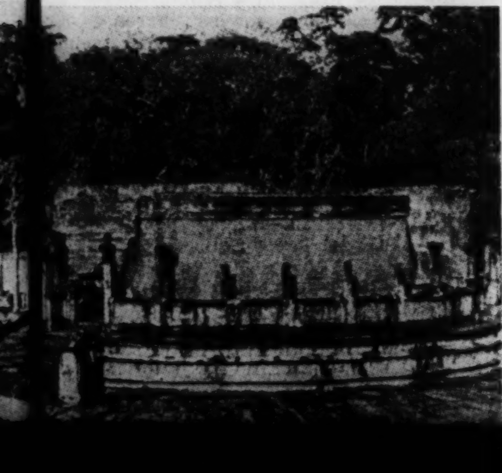
External trade has been restricted to this bloc and its satellites. The government discourages trade with the Soviet Union, people's China and the people's democracies even though these countries have offered to supply Ceylon with food, capital equipment and essential consumer goods which are badly needed. In return, they have offered to purchase Ceylon rubber, tea and other exports at favorable prices. The UNP government has permitted the US Embassy to blackmail and intimidate Ceylon firms which have attempted to trade with these countries.

Businessmen complain that the Americans have used the monopoly position given them by the UNP in the purchase of rubber to force down the export price. Since the US has made no attempt to reduce the price of its imports to Ceylon the Ceylonese have lost on the balance of payments.

Another complaint is that Ceylonese import firms, which were thrown to the wolves when the government removed import controls at the behest of the US, were promised a profitable trade with Japan in return for the government signing the American-dictated Japanese "peace treaty." But even these hopes have been dashed by the American announcement that all such trade must be paid for in dollars and not in sterling.

* * *

THE crisis in the UNP government rule was highlighted by the resignation in July 1951 of S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike and his supporters from the UNP. These resignations reflected the growing disillusionment of sections of Ceylon's national capitalists and middle class who had hitherto supported the UNP. The growing danger of war, the upsurge in the liberation movements all over the world and their own harsh ex-



Evidence of the rich native culture which existed prior to the conquest is seen in these ruins of Polonnaruwa, which was established as the capital city of Ceylon about the middle of the 4th century.

perience of four years of UNP corruption, despotism and national betrayal opened the eyes of these former supporters of the UNP.

Thus, on March 8, 1952, at a meeting in Colombo by Bandaranaike's recently formed Sri Lanka Freedom Party, one of the speakers pointed out the growing public weariness over the UNP's disregard for the people of the country. The UNP, he said, had lost the right to govern because it had not solved a single major problem confronting the masses of the people.

In the field of politics, the British have maintained control through their hold over the UNP. When the "independent" government was set up the majority of the 100 members of the lower house were members of the UNP, which represents those landowners and capitalists closely linked with the British. The general worsening of internal conditions has led to a serious break in the ranks of the UNP, highlighted by the breaking away of Bandaranaike. Opposition in the UNP has called for a complete break with the UK, equality for the Buddhists, and the adoption of a national language (the official language of Ceylon's present rulers being English).

Four principal planks of Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party are: 1) the establishment of an independent republic outside the British Empire; 2) the cancellation of the Defense Agreement, the withdrawal of foreign armed forces and the return of all bases; 3) a policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries; 4) "progressive nationalization" of essential industries and sections of the economy.

The resignation from the government of this spokesman for the growing number of dissatisfied national capitalists and middle-class elements has added to the forces of Ceylon's progressive and leftist parties who are battling the status quo. It also has been a shining example of how these groups have been forced to associate themselves with the anti-imperialist demands of the majority of the Ceylonese.

* * *

BECAUSE of its alliance with foreign imperialism, its own inherent weakness, and the growing increase of political understanding and desire for independence of the people of Ceylon, the UNP is doomed to failure. Headed by the Communist Party of Ceylon, as in other colonial and semi-colonial countries in the Far East, the progressive forces have set up a united front against imperialism and domestic feudalism.

The design for a new Ceylon was put forward in the form of the United Action Program by the Communist Party and the Lanka Samasamaja Party (Socialist Party) on April 15, 1951. It called for establishment of a coalition government led by the working class and based on a worker-peasant alliance, which should include all available forces against the UNP.

This new government should establish close friendship with the Soviet Union, people's China and the other people's democracies. The government should demand that all imperialist forces be withdrawn from Ceylon and it should abrogate all unequal treaties. All properties belonging to "imperialists and their local collaborators only" should be nationalized. "If, in the interests of national development, it becomes necessary for the state to acquire the property of any sections who support the nation against imperialism and the UNP . . . they should be treated on an entirely different basis and suitable compensation should be made." The government should annul the feudal ownership system and carry out land reform, giving the land to the tillers.

In addition, the United Action Program called for a planned economy based on industrial development and mechanized agriculture; and full trade union and democratic rights to all workers, including a guaranteed minimum wage and an eight-hour day.

In the field of education and culture, the various cultures and languages should be protected and developed, and Sinhalese and Tamil are to be the State languages of Ceylon. A free national education plan should be carried out on a large scale, and freedom of religious conscience and worship is to be guaranteed.

— *ALEC STOCK*

PUNISHING CEYLON

"CEYLON has not been eligible for US financial or technical assistance since she shipped rubber to China and thus violated the terms of the Kem Amendment and the Battle Act. Although the Ceylon government did not encourage the first or subsequent shipments, it has made no attempt to check them."

UP dispatch from Colombo on April 6

TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Sandan Bailie School
Sandan, Kansu, China
26th March 1952

The Secretary-General
United Nations Organization

Dear Sir:

As an international group engaged in the constructive, peaceful work of technical education in China, we protest in the strongest possible sense against the bacteriological warfare that has been loosed in the name of the United Nations against the people of Korea and China.

This indiscriminate mass extermination of men, women and children violates every concept of civilized humanity. We feel it is the immediate responsibility of the United Nations Organization towards all mankind to take prompt, effective measures to halt this monstrous atrocity.

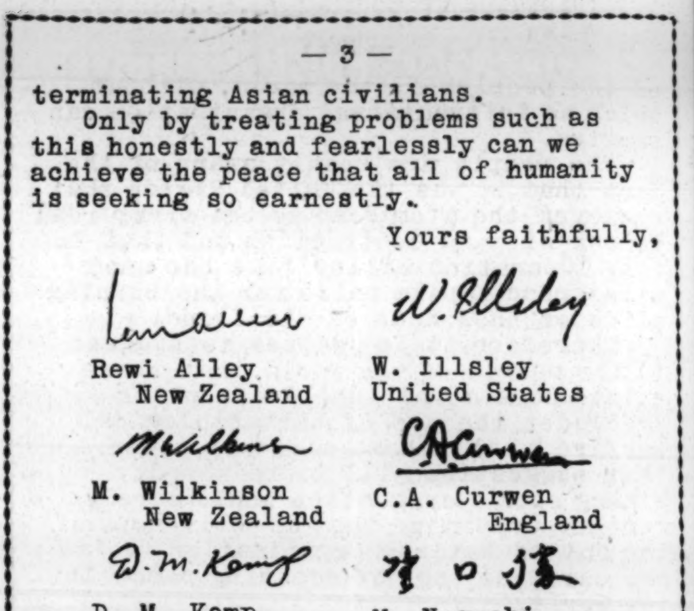
Whilst addressing this protest to you, we are at the same time, however, gravely concerned lest an attempt be made in the United Nations Organization to avoid the reality of this issue by legalisms and assertions of disbelief due to certain high moral motives ascribed to the Korean ‘‘police action.'' We feel certain that such an attempt would mean the total loss of what should be the United Nations only true source of strength - the confidence of the peoples of the world, without which no international organization can survive.

The people are keenly aware of the fact that it was the United States that employed the atom bomb as the first real weapon of mass destruction and that in its "Operation Killer" it has used widespread napalm raids for the burning alive of thousands of civilians.

Therefore it is useless to suggest to the people of the world that there exists some moral inhibition which precludes the use of bacteriological warfare by this same military power. That suggestion will be rejected. Making such a suggestion would merely further undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations Organization in its one cardinal task of securing peace in the world.

We would also emphasize that in the eyes of the non-white peoples of the world, who it should be remembered are the majority, there is an ominous significance in the fact that both the modern weapons of mass annihilation, first the atomic bomb and then bacteriological warfare have been directed exclusively against colored peoples by the white supremacist American militarists. Corpses speak louder than statesmen.

For the colored majority of mankind there is little comfort in the lofty pronouncements and noble principles of the United Nations as long as United Nations military commanders are ex-



— 3 —

terminating Asian civilians.

Only by treating problems such as this honestly and fearlessly can we achieve the peace that all of humanity is seeking so earnestly.

Yours faithfully,

W. Illsley

Rewi Alley
New Zealand

W. Illsley
United States

C A Curwen

M. Wilkinson
New Zealand

C.A. Curwen
England

D. M. Kemp

D. M. Kemp
United States

M. Noguchi
Japan

Hugh Elliot

H C Archer

Hugh Elliot
Canada

H. C. Archer
New Zealand

Shirley Barton

Shirley Barton,
New Zealand

The Marriage Law Comes to South Fukien

. . . Ho Tun-sun

THE women of one district of Yung Chun *hsien* in south Fukien, comprising 22 villages, have long suffered the cruelties of feudal bondage. Because of the remoteness and seclusion of the district, feudal oppression of women was particularly severe. Unmarried girls were literally their parents' chattels; wives belonged to their husbands. Girls were not allowed to talk face to face with a man, married women could not go and come freely, and the fate of widows, forbidden to remarry, was most pitiable.

Their superiority uncontested, the men could sell their daughters and wives as freely as they sold livestock. Female babies were unwanted, which gave rise to the inhuman practice of infanticide; in one village of 2,802 people, only 39 percent were females. This disproportion in turn led to polyandry and the foster daughter-in-law system, whereby a young girl was given to her future husband's family, to work as a servant for several years before being married to a man whom she had no voice in choosing.

As women were relatively scarce, to buy a wife meant a heavy outlay. Young girls were sold for as little as nine silver dollars, but the price for a teen-age girl was much higher. One peasant said, "When I was 20 I married a girl at a cost of 410 silver dollars and 100 *catties* of pork. It put me in debt; now I am 43, and I still have to pay 15 *piculs* of grain to clear the debt."

In the whole district, the feudal subjection of women left a sad legacy. Only one-third of the total population was female. Of the women, one-third were foster daughters-in-law and one-sixth widows. More than 200 child brides, having come to marriageable age, were still waiting for their future mothers-in-law to give birth to their husbands!

During a mass meeting, many women bitterly accused their oppressors of past crimes. They told of one woman, who had been sold at the age of 10 to a family as a foster daughter-in-law—in reality, a common drudge, who was cruelly mistreated. After six years of such treatment, she was sold to a man for his wife. He beat her often, and at last, enraged by some trifling fault she had committed, he beat her so savagely with a heavy bamboo pole that she died.

One landlord thought up a scheme to exploit the labor of his peasants, at the expense of his own daughter. Every year, before the spring sowing, he would promise her in marriage to a young peasant. The latter naturally worked hard to please his prospective father-in-law, and lived for a short time with his "wife." But after the heavy work was done, the landlord would drive the man away. This went on for years; the daughter's health was ruined by syphilis.

A girl of 15 was sold to a man who suffered from tuberculosis. He died two months after the wedding, leaving his wife a life time of loneliness. She was disconsolate and tried to commit suicide. At length she fell in love with a farmer, but could not marry him. She bore him many children, which were all secretly drowned.

Many other examples of savage mistreatment of women were brought out at the meeting. They showed the common fate of women under the old feudal regime.

LAST August the nation's new Marriage Law came to the districts. The old feudal ideas often die hard and at first there were many objections from the menfolk. Li Kwang-hsueh said, "We paid for our wives. After divorce why are they permitted

A smiling young couple whose marriage was based on the new Marriage Law.

to get part of our property? At most we should just let them go with their own personal things." Another peasant said, "According to our old village custom, marriage age for men is 30 and for women 20. Many of our wives may want a divorce so as to marry a younger husband."

One of the first steps was to explain the basic significance of the law to the villagers. This was done by specially assigned government workers and village activists, who pointed out that women could not rise to their full stature and play their share in the building of the new China unless they were made first-class citizens. Gradually a few of the men began to come around and it was not long before some of them were saying: "The government's policy of freedom of marriage and equality between men and women is correct. A marriage based on love will be satisfactory and permanent."

Nevertheless, many unsatisfactory marriages still remained in force. The *hsien* people's court, hearing of this, sent a circuit court to the district to settle these cases. In three days, 81 unhappy marriages were satisfactorily dissolved.

Afterwards, to celebrate the victory of women over their feudal oppression, a mass marriage was arranged, to unite couples who wished to marry of their own free will. Thousands of peasants from the 22 villages attended the unprecedented ceremony. Of 35 brides, 13 were divorced women and 11 widows. There was no stint in the traditional festivities; firecrackers popped, drums rolled, and there were speeches and feasting; nevertheless, the group ceremony saved the happy couples a lot of money—Y60,000,000 in all.

The realization of what the Marriage Law means to the individual is borne out by facts. Li Chih-chuan, a timid girl, became so bold as to accuse her brother of manipulating her marriage against her own interests. She said, "After mother's death you tried to sell me as a foster daughter-in-law. Now, the new law prevents you from forcing me to enter any family against my will."

Yang Chung-mei was engaged to a young man under a contract which required him to pay 80 *piculs* of grain as a wedding "gift" for the girl's family. Study of the Marriage Law convinced the girl that this was utter nonsense and she asked her family to drop this unreasonable demand. During land reform, she requested the government to allot her share of land near the home of her fiancé so that they could work it conveniently after their marriage. Yang Chung-mei's refusal to be bought with a wedding "gift" was the signal for six women in Pan Tau to rid themselves of similar contracts.

The downfall of the "business marriage" and acceptance of the principle of freedom of marriage have resulted in increased initiative of the younger generation toward production. Young peasant Li Ke-chuan determined to raise his output in the hope that he would gain the title of labor hero so that he would be qualified to marry a model heroine. Because of their mutual interest in improving production, Lin Hsueh-hua became acquainted with Lin Chu-shao, a hard-working peasant girl whom he soon married.

THE thorough carrying out of the Marriage Law has raised the patriotism of the peasants in the countryside, especially in the nation-wide movement to Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea. The liberated women of China are anxious to safeguard their newly gained freedom. They have actively participated in the signing of family patriotic compacts. In one village of less than 3,000 people, 644 families have drawn up such compacts. The village's support for the Chinese volunteers in Korea was demonstrated by the donation of 30,000 *catties* of rice for the front.

In the words of Lan Chiao, one of Pan Tau's liberated women: "To protect our fatherland means to safeguard our homes. I am now raising more livestock. Not only will this mean more money for the family but it will help increase the supply of fertilizer, which in turn will help make for a rich harvest. My husband has contributed 200 *catties* of grain and I will offer all the eggs laid by our chickens to the fund for buying planes and heavy guns for the volunteers fighting US imperialism in Korea."

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Terror in Malaya

ALTHOUGH they outnumber the people's liberation forces 17 to one, the British are losing their war to maintain colonial control over Malaya. Early this year when General Templer was appointed High Commissioner for Malaya, he promised to "lick" the "Communist menace to the country in three months." Since then, no military victories have been won by the British, and Templer has only succeeded in intensifying the campaign of terror against the people.

In Malaya today, every person of 12 years and over is forced to register with the police and is fingerprinted. Seventeen out of every 100 people have been thrown into concentration camps, and 500,000 out of a population of 6,000,000 have been punished for "political reasons."

Since Templer took over his new post he has gone in for "stern measures" against the population. Shorn of all official verbiage, the latest British instrument for terrorizing the Malayan people's liberation movement is reprisals against whole communities. On March 19, *Reuter* reported from Singapore that a village in the Kuala Selagnor district had been razed to the ground and its 250 inhabitants evacuated by security forces because the village had been the headquarters of a branch committee of the Communist Party.

On March 27, Templer ordered severe punishment to the people of Tanjong Malim, on the Perak and Selangor border, for their "non-cooperation with the government," *Reuter* reported from Kuala Lumpur. Accusing the 20,000 people of the town of being "too cowardly to give information which they had about terrorists," Templer "ordered a 22-hour daily curfew until further notice, no civilians to be allowed to leave town, all schools to be closed, a heavy cut in the rice ration, the reorganization of the district, and additional troops and police, the stoppage of all bus services, and shops to open only two hours a day."

On April 5, Templer sent troops to distribute a questionnaire to the inhabitants, requesting information about "bandits." It asked for the names of Communists in the village who supplied the "bandits" with food or collected subscriptions for them. The

22-hour curfew was enforced until April 9 when *Reuter* reported about 30 Chinese, as a result of information received from Tanjong Malim inhabitants, were arrested by British authorities. Those arrested, according to *Reuter*, were "mostly shopkeepers."

Referring to Templer's strongarm methods, *Time* magazine, of April 21, reported: "In the brief two hours a day in which they were allowed out to buy a reduced ration of rice, they had to pawn belongings to pay shopkeepers' soaring prices."

According to *Time*, Templer "intended that the people of Tanjong Malim should suffer. It was his way of punishing them for having failed to supply information . . . "

When "the people were told that the 22-hour curfew was lifted, men with 13 days' lost work to make up, and mothers anxious for pale, sickly children heaved audible sighs of relief."

Templer also plans chemical warfare for Malaya, *Time* reported. "Low flying planes will spray plant-killing chemicals on the inaccessible jungle garden plots where the Communists grow their food. Roadside strips of jungle are also being sprayed . . . "

A *Reuter* dispatch from Singapore on April 11 said: "Sir Gerald Templer . . . today collectively punished terrorist areas by imposing curfews for the second time within 24 hours . . . Today, a total curfew was imposed on a large resettlement area five miles north of Kuala Lumpur, where a 60-strong terrorist camp was found recently." Templer, according to the same dispatch, "told reporters he does not expect real results in his anti-terrorist campaign for at least six months."

* * *

DISCUSSING the setting up of a "rehabilitation camp" on the old racetrack in Taiping, former capital of the State of Perak, the September-November 1951, issue of *British Information Services* (Vol. IV, Nos. 5 and 6), an official government publication, stated: "Because of the state of emergency existing in Malaya, the Government has been compelled to arrest and detain thousands of people on suspicion only. . .

"The authorities treat these detainees in three ways: the most obstinate are kept in detention, Chinese and Indians who are not Malay-born are repatriated either voluntarily or by compulsion, while the third group is released either unconditionally or on bond. It is the third group that is of the greatest concern to the Government.

"Ordinarily, the Chinese are honest, industrious, happy and contented. They work hard and family ties are close. When detained and deprived of their liberty and livelihood, they rapidly develop a sense of frustration and become bored and sullen, harboring a grievance against the Government and society at large. It would be taking too great a risk to release such men directly into a country which virtually is in a state of war, so the setting up of a rehabilitation camp was planned..."

* * *

MEANWHILE, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* of London, Sir George Maxwell, former Chief Secretary to the Federated Malay States government, bemoaned the desperate British position in Malaya. He said that this position was due mainly to British policy of "make-believe." According to Maxwell, there are two real things in Malaya: "the stranglehold of the Communist organizations and the guerilla war being waged by an open enemy and camouflaged by a deluded and deluding Malayan government by the fatuous word banditry." He also labeled the government in Malaya as "the most extravagant and inefficient in the world."

Literacy for Viet-Nam's Children

WHILE the Viet-Nam People's Army continues to win in its struggle to drive the forces of French colonialism out of Viet-Nam, in the territory now under the control of the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic great advances are being made in facilities for the care of the younger generation. Under French rule, 90 percent illiteracy was considered a low figure. Today, in the liberated areas, 90 percent of the children between five and 16 are literate.

There are now 500 maternity centers with specialized doctors in charge. Village branches of the Women's Union send workers to maternity centers to study new methods of midwifery. Six thousand new midwives were available by the end of 1951. To provide medical facilities for children, pediatric clinics have been set up in every hospital in provincial capitals.

Factories with more than 100 woman workers have to maintain kindergartens. Working mothers are able to send their children to village kindergartens which have trained nurses during working hours. Mothers in government organizations can leave their children in public nurseries which abound in central Viet-Nam.

Schools at all levels are free to children. Poor children are given government subsidies and children of revolutionary martyrs or servicemen enjoy special attention. Despite war conditions, primary and secondary schools continue to increase in number.

US POW's Admit Germ Warfare

RECENTLY captured POW's in Korea confirm that the use of bacteriological weapons is known to American soldiers and that the US authorities have shown films on this subject to their troops.

American troops are receiving secret inoculations which are not marked on their immunization papers. Pfc. D.P. Shipes, R.A. 14384491, of 525 Texas Street, Columbia, South Carolina, who was captured in March, revealed that he was given some special shots on December 2, 1951. "We got six shots and only four were marked on our papers." When GI's asked what the other two shots were for they were told they were not being marked for a special reason. Several soldiers refused to take these shots, Shipes said, "but they got them just the same."

Private Marvin L. Brown, R.A. 18397178, of the US 3rd Division, who was captured on patrol in March, stated that when he was with the 20th Battalion in Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in April 1951 they were shown a training film marked "Secret and Confidential." The film instructed the men in the use of artillery shells which "are able to spread diseases in enemy zones." The film shows that as soon as the shell detonates "there is a big flock of rice-like insects swarming around," Brown said.

The American POW also revealed that the men were told that because the shells are dangerous and effective, they should be used properly to avoid losses. Brown's unit was shown another film along the same lines on July 29, 1951, after the Kaesong truce talks had started. In this, mention was made of germs which could destroy crops and livestock because the insects dispersed would carry diseases from plant to plant.

Education for the children of national minorities is also being developed.

* * *

FRENCH POW's in Viet-Nam have urged an end to the "dirty war" which is being fought with the open aid of America. An appeal of 158 officers, noncoms and ordinary soldiers of the French expeditionary corps in Viet-Nam has urged all French soldiers and officers in Viet-Nam and all working people in France to join in the struggle for the discontinuation of the war.

Declaring that they have decided to set up a committee for peace and the withdrawal of the French expeditionary corps from Viet-Nam, the 158 POW's stated: "The Viet-Namese people have been heroically fighting for freedom and independence for more than five years. The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam embodies the cherished aspirations of the Viet-Namese people and in contrast to the puppet government of Bao Dai enjoys the sympathy of the people of the world."

Japanese Wanted for Korea

EVEN before the US separate "peace treaty" with Japan went into effect on April 28, negotiations were "underway to conclude agreements with Japan for logistical support of UN contingents fighting in Korea," according to a statement by A. W. Cordier, Executive Assistant to Trygve Lie, at a Tokyo press conference on March 28.

In the same statement, Cordier made quite clear US intentions to use Japanese troops in Korea now that Japan had been restored to the status of a "democratic nation." He said: "It is to the interest of our effort in Korea to see that satisfactory agreements are reached with Japan."

Another staw in the wind came a week later in Manila, when Philippine Foreign Secretary Elizalde stated on April 4 that he "believed it would be possible that Japanese troops could be used in Korea as part of the UN forces after Japan becomes a sovereign nation," *UP* reported. Elizalde, representative of the Philippine people whose US$8,000,000,000 reparation bill for damage done during World War II has gone unpaid by the Japanese, said he thought it is possible that Japanese troops could be used in Korea under the "preamble of the peace treaty which says Japan will cooperate in every way with the UN."

* * *

MEANWHILE, despite Japanese "sovereignty," it was quite clear that US military forces in Japan will continue to do as they please and Japan will remain a military base for the US war in Korea and plans for aggression in the Far East.

In a talk with Yoshida on February 28, former SCAP head Ridgway revealed that US forces in Japan would notify the Japanese government when they intended to take military action, but with the clear understanding that they would not be influenced by the Japanese government in regard to military actions, and that Japan places no restriction on US action in Korea or on other Far East areas.

In the same talk, Ridgway told Yoshida that American forces would take immediate action if Japan were "threatened" by "direct aggression," and Japan's "defense corps" would then be turned over to an American commander for coordinated military operations. US understanding was that the Japanese government must adopt a policy of strengthening its armed forces step by step and the US hopes that the Japanese government would carry out effective propaganda on the significance of its rearmament. An American military mission to Japan would be organized to help directly in the training and equipping of Japan's proposed "defense corps," Ridgway said.

On April 4, in a dispatch from Tokyo, *UP* reported that "Japan's National Police Reserve, which will shortly be boosted to 110,000, is expected to be converted into the nation's army when rearmament is voted."

Opposition members in the Diet contended that a national police reserve equipped with American-loaned bazookas definitely was an "army" and hence was a violation of Japan's war-renouncing post-war constitution, *UP* reported.

* * *

THE growing power of organized labor in Japan was demonstrated in mid-April when on two different occasions widespread 24-hour strikes were held throughout Japan in opposition to Yoshida's freedom-suppressing "Anti-Subversive Bill."

The first strike, on April 12, was participated in, by more than 400,000 workers which included members of the All-Japan Metal Workers Union, the All-Japan Automobile Industry Workers, and the Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemical Workers Union. In addition, workers in various cities held meetings and demonstrations to express solidarity with the strikers and protest Yoshida's bill.

On April 18, more than 1,000,000 workers went on a scheduled nation-wide strike to oppose the bill, which the conservative paper, *Asahi Shimbun*, said, "is a potential tool to suppress freedom of speech and legitimate workers' movements." This strike was the biggest in the history of Japan and included 13 big trade unions. Walkouts ranged from one-hour stoppages to 24-hour shutdowns.

At the same time, 2,400,000 workers in government agencies and enterprises, who have been deprived of the right to strike, refused to work overtime and held rallies in support of the strikers. Students in Tokyo paraded in front of the Diet building, demonstrating against the "Anti-Subversive Activities Bill."

Pakistan's New Budget

"PAKISTAN is one of the highest taxed countries in Asia," according to the president of Pakistan's Federation of Commerce and Industries. Nearly 59 percent of Pakistan's 1952-53 budget expenditure will be for armaments.

Criticism of the new budget, which shows a noticeable lack of concern for the nation's common man and which has been tabeled a "rich man's budget," points out that it has been framed from two different angles. Firstly, every incentive is given those commodities, either by import or by manufacturing, which are considered important for arming purposes. Secondly, preferential treatment has been accorded foreign capital. Business circles have noted that the government has formulated different taxes for foreign capital. Industrial undertakings which commenced or were set up after August 14, 1947, are exempt from the Business Profits Tax. This tax is to continue for other concerns.

Noted in the new budget is the fact that health and education have been completely neglected, being entrusted to charitable institutions. Import duties have been removed from capital goods and cement. Although the duty on a few consumers goods has been abolished and the duty on kerosene reduced, most taxes affecting the man in the street and the peasant have not been touched. Tobacco, betal leaves, cloth, sugar and other consumers items bear the same heavy burden of taxation as the previous budget.

Aside from government opposition, even people like the Director of the State Bank Hatim Alavi have been forced to comment: "The opulence of the Central Government should not be mistaken for prosperity of the people, and buoyancy of revenues as revealed in the budget should not be mistaken for greatly increased business activity."

In introducing the new budget, the Finance Minister said: "Apart from the general world situation the character of our relationship with India is such as to impose a heavy burden for defense." It is from this point of view that the poverty-stricèen masses of Pakistan will have to pay for the financing of the country's armament drive.

◆

WHO'S FAKING WHAT?

"A PHOTOGRAPH captioned 'germ bomb' actually showed a type of non-explosive missile used by the UN forces to distribute propaganda leaflets, according to a US army spokesman. For physical reasons, it was termed not adaptable, even theoretically, to carrying germs."

New York Times on April 3 "refuting" Peking charges of germ warfare in Korea.

"THE means of delivering germs to enemy territory was simple, requiring only equipment of a type with which the army was 'already well stocked, such as the containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets.' "

Reuter on April 6 quoting Congressman Robert Sikes, Chairman of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee, after hearing secret testimony presented by army officers which "showed that the army wants more money to study bacteriological warfare."

US Tries to Ruin Korean Crops

DOCUMENTED evidence on the methods of germ warfare being used by the US in Korea has been published by the Chinese Commission for Investigating the American Crime of Germ Warfare. Chapter VI of the report made by this group offers evidence of the dissemination of bacteria for destroying crops.

Describing one instance, the report gives an eyewitness account of four US jet planes dropping masses of tree leaves over fields in Yungpungni, in the Ko An district of Chongju county, North Pyongang province. In addition to tree leaves, there were also bean stalks and bean pods. The area covered was 200 meters by 400 to 500 meters. There were approximately 15 to 16 tree leaves and two or three bean stalks and bean pods on the average to each square meter.

"Results of tests established that the bean pods carried *cercospora Sojina* or *cercosperina Kikuchii.* This type of bacteria is highly infectious and can remain alive on the bean pods for several years. During the growth of the soya bean, the bacteria gives rise to large numbers of spores which spread widely. Severe infection destroys the beans, whereas light infection brings out purple brown spots, greatly decreasing the yield."

The Commission which investigated US germ warfare in Korea included representatives of the National Red Cross Society of China, people's organizations, Christian circles, and specialists in entomology, bacteriology, parasitology, rickettsial disease, virology, pathology, clinical medicine, epidemology, public health, chemistry, biology, agronomy and veterinary science. Among these specialists were Wei Shi and Liu Wei-tung, who were decorated with the "Medal for Meritorious Service, US Typhus Commission" for their services in the Yunnan-Burma Theater during the war against Japan.

Letter from Nanking—

Gladys Taylor Yang

WHEN it was liberated on April 24, 1949, Nanking presented as many or more problems than any other city in China. As the former Kuomintang capital its situation was "special." In its efforts to put up an impressive front, the KMT had erected a number of large government buildings, had driven a few main thoroughfares through the city and in other similarly superficial ways tried to lift the face of this ancient "Southern Capital." However, as was characteristic of everything touched by Chiang's Kuomintang, once you got behind the city's "front" things were not so impressive.

Under KMT rule it had been a consumer city with an artificial economy, a minimum of production but numerous restaurants, tailors, curio shops and stores catering to KMT officials and the foreign, largely American, population.

At the time of liberation more than 400,000 of its population of 1,000,000 were unemployed, some being flood and famine refugees from the surrounding country. Theft and beggary were rife. Walking meant being surrounded by beggars. Householders strengthened walls and fences and kept their gates barred day and night.

For more than a year after liberation Nanking was unable to balance its budget, and had to receive a subsidy from the central government. During its first year in office the municipal government stressed relief work and overcoming the unemployment problem. When land reform was carried out in the suburbs, 80,000 poor peasants were given land. Others obtained land in the rehabilitated areas north of the Yangtze River, and still others, after a training period, found work in Nanking or were given posts elsewhere.

Today, unemployment has ceased to be a serious problem in Nanking. Along with better times, thefts have declined and beggars are relatively rare.

As the capital of KMT China, a host of American officials and organizations had converged on Nanking. Like the US embassy which worked hand in glove with the Chiang regime, were the foreign-run missionary schools which worked away at turning out "Western-type" Chinese students.

Thus, in addition to creating order out of the KMT-inherited chaos, measures had to be taken to deal with imperialist strongholds such as the Sacred Heart Home and Drum Tower Hospital, and with imperialist influence in churches, schools and universities. The exposure of the reactionary teachings in US-financed schools and churches, and the neglect and cruelty to children by foreign sisters in the Sacred Heart Home, afforded Nanking's citizenry a clear insight into the true nature of imperialism.

Most missionaries returning home talk of self-sacrifice and devoted service in the foreign field; but the average American or Briton would be shocked to know of the comfort in which Catholic sisters of the Sacred Heart lived, while Chinese children in their care died of starvation and neglect.

Out of 557 children, 372 died between January 1948 and June 1950. But this did not bother the sisters, whose chief concern was to compile long lists of "baptisms" and "souls saved" to report back to their home mission. Today both the Sacred Heart Home and Drum Tower Hospital have been taken over by the people, and are serving the people.

LIKE the other cities in new China, Nanking is now administered for the working people and successes have been scored in education, road repair and health work to improve the life of the workers. New hospitals have been set up, one of them a Workers' Hospital, built on the site of the TB Hospital which was started but abandoned by Washington's so-called China Relief Mission.

One-hundred new water stations have been established to supply residents with pure drinking water. Roads are kept in good repair, and street lighting is adequate. Gone are the days when each working class district was plunged into darkness two or three nights a week because of the power shortage. A Cultural Palace has been set up in the former Longevity Hall, which had been built with money wrung from the people to celebrate Chiang Kai-shek's birthday. A new movie house in Hsia Kuan has been opened to serve the workers living there.

Nanking's largest construction work has been the rebuilding of the Ch'ang Kan Bridge, which was left in disrepair by the KMT. This bridge now facilitates trade between the city and south Kiangsu and Anhuei.

Another construction project is the erecting of a Martyrs' Memorial at Yü Hua T'ai outside the South Gate, where thousands of progressives and Communists were slaughtered by Chiang's police and secret service. A road to the site has been finished, the grounds are being levelled and trees planted. When completed the memorial will include a large public park, athletic fields and a swimming pool, in addition to a large mausoleum.

Hills outside of the city, such as Ox Head Mountain, which were stripped of their trees by the Japanese and neglected by the KMT, are now green with saplings planted after liberation.

WHEN Chiang was driven out of Nanking the city had virtually no industry. The century-old brocade industry catered largely to KMT officials' wives or Americans. Hence, after liberation it suffered a crisis and appeared doomed. However, government aid saved it. Formerly, the skilled weavers were old men, younger ones thinking the craft too risky; but now young apprentices are being attracted more and more and are learning this art. Their beautiful products are being sent to far-off Mongolia, Kokonor and Turkestan; and the people's democracies of East Europe have shown an interest in Nanking silks and brocades.

This city has long been famous for its ducks. In the Sun Yat-sen Park alone more than 20,000 ducks and 14,000 fowl were raised this year, and this is only one of many poultry farms. Fish farming is being encouraged. The cultivation of silkworms has also been expanded. Jasmine culture, an old Nanking industry which was stifled under the KMT, has also been revived. Over 20,000 trees were planted in 1951, producing 350 cwt. of jasmine a year.

Light industries have developed greatly since liberation. The manufacture of bamboo chopsticks, thermos bottles and glassware has taken on new life. Output of bricks, tile, silk goods and toothbrushes last year was double that of 1950. The most striking gain was the 41 percent increase in the number of semi-mechanical and handicraft industries.

Nanking's industry is still in its infancy, but we have our own model workers and inventors, whose rationalization schemes (numbering more than 1,600) and successful emulation contests are a guarantee that industry will forge ahead. By the end of 1951, monthly industrial output was equivalent to the yearly figure before liberation. Industrial workers have stepped up production and lowered costs, thus creating capital for further industrialization. The Nanking Cement Works was bankrupt three years ago, but is going strong today. This year will see the establishment of the city's first cotton mill.

THE growing prosperity of Nanking cannot be divorced from the improved livelihood of the peasants in the suburbs. Following land reform and instruction in scientific methods of agriculture, production was increased by 170,000 bushels last year, and was the largest harvest in the district in more than 20 years.

Pa Kwa Chou, a low-lying island in the Yangtze, comprises 60,000 *mou* of fertile land; but each year in the past it was endangered by floods. Since electric power and electric pumps have been supplied to the islanders, they have been able to safeguard their soil from the turbulent Yangtze. An additional 20,000 bushels of grain were gathered on the island last year and the peasants there plan a further increase in 1952.

Increased production has meant growing purchasing power for the peasants. This in turn has been a spur to business in Nanking's shops. Chief peasant purchases have been cloth, household utensils, farm implements and draught animals. In Swallow Cliff, after the last harvest, shops stocked up and sold out time and again, unable to gauge the unprecedented demand for goods. Realizing that their newly-gained prosperity and better life are at stake, the peasants have solidly supported the drive to supply the volunteers in Korea with planes and heavy guns.

In Nanking city, support of the drive has been great. Thousands of students have volunteered to join the military academy, and hundreds of medical workers have asked to serve in Korea.

The upsurge of patriotism has helped change the city's outlook. Chiang's Nanking was a beehive of corruption. For example, in Ku Yi Lang Street alone, nine families lived by selling opium, 400 out of 643 residents were gambling addicts, and nine out of 10 were behind in paying utility bills and taxes.

In the old days, judged from a middle-class viewpoint, I

would have considered them all hopeless wretches, but as a result of study and the new atmosphere all around them they have resolved in their neighborhood patriotic compacts to reform. Today there is no opium smoking or gambling in that street, and all bills are paid on time.

Changes such as these are even more impressive to my mind than such victories as stabilized prices and material development. People in all walks of life have become community-minded. The great majority of public functionaries and private individuals are sincerely striving to serve the people. Before liberation, I dreaded bargaining with poverty-stricken pedicab drivers who particularly charged foreigners unreasonable prices. But now prices are fixed, drivers no longer quarrel for the same customer, and if a person leaves anything in a pedicab he is sure to get it back from the drivers' union.

The pedicab driver who brought me home the other day told me about his union, described its efforts to raise money for the arms fund last year, and his plan to enter a factory when industry in Nanking develops. "We want to serve the people," he told me. Three years ago, in Chiang's Nanking, such a man had no love for his country, no professional pride, and certainly no hope for the future.

Former visitors to Nanking will recall Chiang Kai-shek's mansion, built on the sight of a T'ai P'ing palace in Ch'ang Chiang (formerly Kuo Fu) Road. This one-time residence of China's Public Enemy Number One now houses the Committee for the Preservation of Cultural Relics, which gives exhibitions on China's past revolutionary uprisings and the present movement to resist US imperialism and aid Korea.

Chiang's study, with its massive desk, remains exactly as it was, the calendar still showing the date—March 22, 1949—on which he fled his capital. Chiang still wants to put the clock back, but everyone here knows that he will never see Nanking again; because the city belongs to the people, just as new China belongs to them.

Purple Mountain, in the thousands of years it has watched over this "Southern Capital" from the outskirts, has seen 10 different capitals established here and many changes of dynasty. But now it is witnessing something new —a steady, planned advance to socialism. The difference between old and new Nanking becomes more marked with each passing day.

Construction in New China—III

THE FIGHT AGAINST FLOOD AND DROUGHT

KAO FAN

NEW China has put forth unparalleled efforts during the past three years to minimize the destruction brought by flood and drought. As a result of the nation-wide water conservancy program, the flood menace has been greatly lessened. Millions of cubic meters of earth and stonework have been erected, rivers and canals have been dredged, and new reservoirs are being built. In addition to the work completed on the Huai and Yellow river projects, there are many other projects going forward in various parts of the country.

The Yangtze River has long caused devastating floods. In 1931, about 6,000,000 hectares were inundated, and more than 1,300,000 hectares were flooded in 1949. The most treacherous section of the river, a sort of bottleneck, is between Shasi in Hupeh and Chenlingchi, near Yoyang, in Hunan. (This part of the Yangtze is known locally as the Ching River.) Although strong dikes were built along this 140 kilometer section, they frequently gave way during flood seasons, with the result that more than 500,000 hectares of land and 3,000,000 people were endangered.

To minimize this danger, a temporary flood diversion project was begun last year which, when completed, will divert a large amount of Yangtze water from the beginning of the Ching River bottleneck through canals to Tungting Lake. In this way, the flow in the Yangtze will be reduced by about 13,000 cubic meters per second.

Before this year's flood season begins, 70,000 army men and 30,000 peasants, with many engineers and skilled workers, are striving to complete the work of strengthening the southern embankment of the Ching River, which, with sluice gates, will prevent the dikes from breaching even if the flood crest reaches

1949's record 50,000 cubic meters per second.

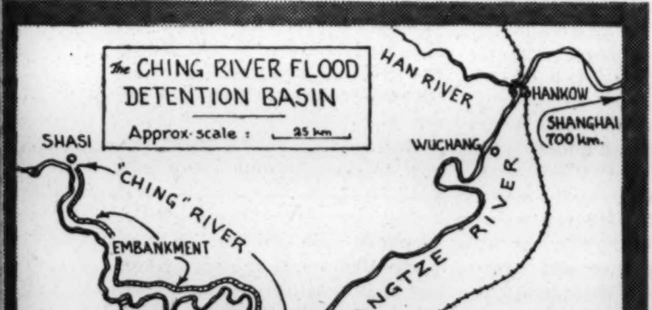
FLOOD prevention measures were also carried out last year along a great tributary of the Yangtze, the Han River. Although there were three great flood crests—in mid-July, the end of August and mid-September—during which the water rose over the safety mark, the work that had already been done averted a flood. An important part of the job was the strengthening of the dikes in the Hwayensze section.

The Yungting River, draining more than 45,000 square kilometers, flows from southern Chahar province through Hopei province to the sea, passing the Peking-Tientsin area. For this river, the conservancy plan calls for the planting of headwater forests, the construction of three reservoirs in the upper and middle reaches, and the dredging of the lower reaches.

Last year, the main effort has been expended in the construction of the Kuanting Reservoir, in Chahar. It is the largest of the three planned, and, when completed by the end of 1953, will be bigger than the Futzeling Reservoir on the Huai River project, holding nearly 2,100,000 cubic meters of water. In addition to serving as a detention basin and helping to prevent floods in the lower river, the reservoir will furnish electric power and water for irrigation.

IN the Pearl River, owing to excessive rainfall in 1950-51, high flood crests were recorded; in the North River, one of its tributaries, last year's flood crest was the highest in 15 years. However, owing to the large-scale strengthening of the dikes along this river system, no major breachings occurred.

The Taching River rises in Shansi, flows through Hopei and into the Ku River near Tientsin. Nearly the whole conservancy


The CHING RIVER FLOOD DETENTION BASIN
Approx. scale : 25 km
HAN RIVER
HANKOW
SHANGHAI 700 km.
WUCHANG
SHASI
"CHING" RIVER
EMBANKMENT
YANGTZE RIVER
N
900-sq-km. Detention Basin
YOYANG
TUNGTING LAKE

project for this river, including the construction of three main sluices, was completed by the end of last year. Flood diversion channels link the river with the Grand Canal, and a new floodway is being dug from the river to the sea.

Rising near Tsinan, the Hsiaoching River flows into the Pohai Sea. One of Shantung's important rivers, its usefulness has been greatly impaired in recent decades because of silting. Since liberation, dredging has deepened the channel, which has been straightened in many places, and by the end of 1951 two main sluices and several minor ones were completed. When the whole project is finished, vessels up to 200 tons will be able to navigate the river, thus greatly facilitating the interflow of goods in Shantung.

The Taihu Lake conservancy project is scheduled to begin this year, and will include the dredging of its tributary streams in south Kiangsu, north Chekiang and south Anhwei and the construction of locks and a small reservoir. When completed, the project will protect 39,000 square kilometers of land in the lake area and will improve irrigation and navigation.

Extensive dredging will be done in the lake itself and in its outlets, including the Whangpoo River. When the overall plan is completed, the lake will store some 7,000,000,000 cubic meters of water and the outlets will safely dispose of 2,900,000,000 cubic meters of water over a 45-day period.

IN addition to the projects outlined above, many other water conservancy projects have been carried out all over the country. In the arid regions of the Northwest and the Southwest, for example, thousands of irrigation canals have been dug. In Central-South China, apart from the Huai River Project, more than 500,000 hectares of land between the Yangtze and Han rivers have been protected from flood by river dredging and the building of dikes, reservoirs and flood-gates. In Kwangtung province, the reinforcing of dikes has protected 240,000 hectares of cultivated land from flood.

SINCE liberation, the four major rivers of the Northeast—the Heilungkiang, Ussuri, Sungari and Liao—have been controlled and their waters used for irrigation on an increasing scale. (See map) During the past three years, 30,000,000 workers have completed 66,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork to repair or rebuild 3,800 kilometers of dikes and 1,400 kilometers of canals. Approximately 2,000,000 hectares of rice, wheat and cotton fields have been brought under irrigation.

Last year's main flood prevention projects were the construction of the Liao River reservoir, surveying the Taitze River reservoir site, building dikes along the Tiaoerh and Jaoyang rivers, strengthening these along the Liao, Yün, Nun and Sungari, and digging drainage canals in the Yünho, Yingkow, Liaotai and Lalin areas. Completion of these projects will safeguard more than 4,000,000 hectares from flood.

More than 40 irrigation projects are well underway in the Northeast, in addition to the thousands of small canals that have been put back into service since 1949. The most important irrigation projects are in the East Liao, Chahayang, Panshan and Chienan areas.

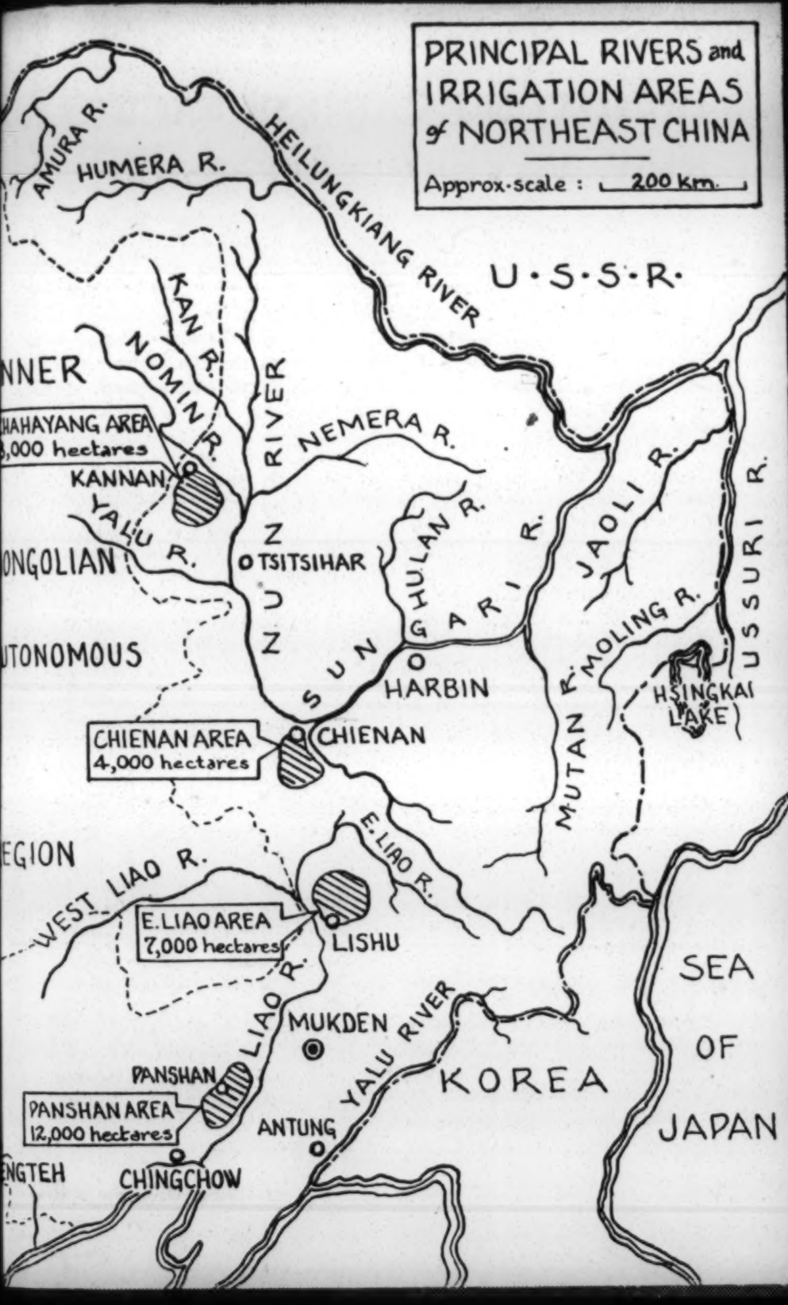
The East Liao area is watered by the newly-completed Erhlungshan reservoir. At present, 7,000 hectares of rice are under cultivation, which will be increased to 30,000, the capacity of the reservoir. The latter, by storing the Liao River flood waters, will put an end to the devastation formerly caused in the lower reaches of the river.

In the Chahayang area, which is in Kannan *hsien*, a dike has been constructed, the old irrigation system has been repaired, and a pumping system installed. In 1949, some 6,000 hectares of rice were brought under cultivation; this increased to 8,000 hectares in 1950, and preparations were made last year to add another 7,000 hectares. The fertile plain gives a rich yield of 12,000 *catties* per hectare.

The people's government has repaired the old canals and equipment in the Panshan area, and has built new canals and added more equipment. Four pumping stations, with 48 pumps, draw water from the Liao and Sangtaitze rivers to irrigate 12,000 hectares of rice fields, making this area the largest of the four; and it is still growing.

The Chienan area, located in the Kurerloschien Banner of Kirin province, uses water from the Fungman reservoir and Sungari River, which is pumped to the fields. Last year, the first 4,000 hectares were irrigated; eventually, 50,000 hectares of rice will receive water.

Besides these main systems, scores of other irrigated areas total 300,000 hectares, and to increase this further, to control floods, and to generate electricity, many more reservoirs will be built along the more than 70 waterways of the Northeast. It is estimated that the control of 160,000,000,000 metric tons of water per year will protect from flood and irrigate 1,480,000 hectares of land, besides supplying electric power and light to every city and village of the Northeast.


PRINCIPAL RIVERS and IRRIGATION AREAS of NORTHEAST CHINA
Approx. scale : 200 km.
U·S·S·R·
AMURA R.
HUMERA R.
HEILUNGKIANG RIVER
KAN R.
NOMIN R.
NUN RIVER
NEMERA R.
INNER
MONGOLIAN
AUTONOMOUS
REGION
CHAHAYANG AREA
3,000 hectares
KANNAN
YALU R.
TSITSIHAR
HULAN R.
SUNGARI R.
JAOLI R.
USSURI R.
MOLING R.
HSINGKAI LAKE
HARBIN
MUTAN R.
CHIENAN AREA
4,000 hectares
CHIENAN
E. LIAO R.
WEST LIAO R.
E. LIAO AREA
7,000 hectares
LISHU
LIAO R.
MUKDEN
YALU RIVER
KOREA
SEA OF JAPAN
PANSHAN
PANSHAN AREA
12,000 hectares
ANTUNG
CHENGTEH
CHINGCHOW

HONGKONG CHINESE FACE NEW WAVE OF REPRESSION

K. H. KWOK

HONGKONG, the source of most of the distortions and outright falsehoods being fed to the West about the new China, has recently been stepping up the tempo of official acts of repression against the Chinese residing in this British crown colony.

The great advances made in all aspects of life in people's China contrasts ever more sharply with the steady all-round deterioration of conditions in Hongkong. Quite apparently the British rulers of this colony, seized more than a century ago from China, fear the growing attraction of the new China for Hongkong's estimated 2,000,000 Chinese residents.

In addition, the repressions serve to underline London's growing subservience to Washington, the further development of which was clearly revealed by the outcome of Churchill's recent hat-in-hand visit to Truman.

Since the beginning of 1952, Hongkong authorities have deported Chinese labor leaders and movie workers, arrested newspapermen and jailed scores of Chinese residents for "political activities."

People's organizations both in Hongkong and in China, protesting these official moves, have charged that the Hongkong government is deliberately developing a major scheme of persecution against Chinese citizens in the colony.

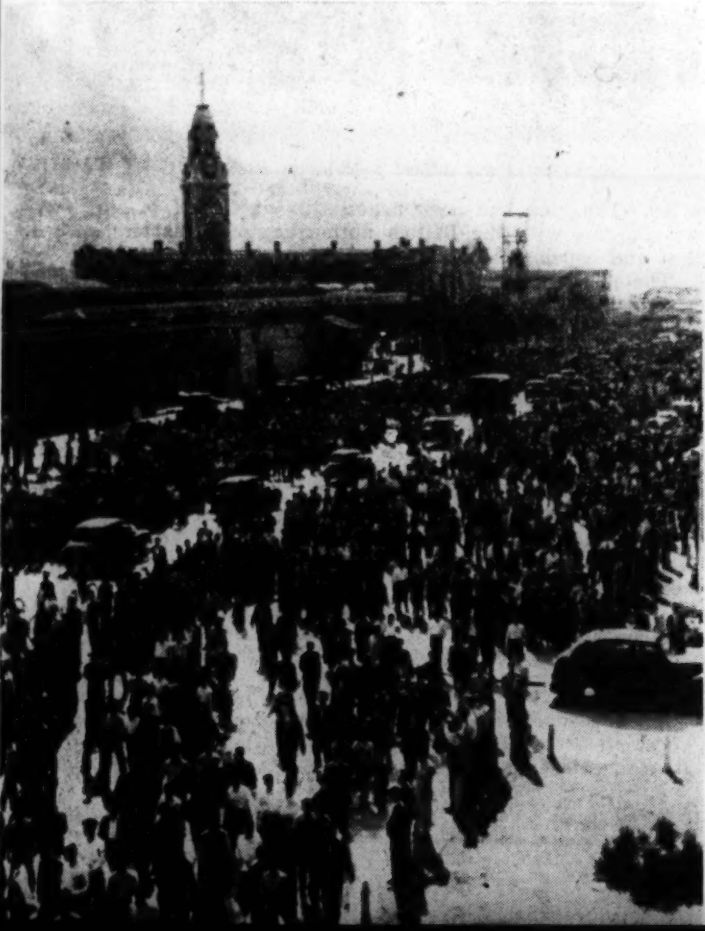
Three specific government acts in the first quarter of this year are clear indications of the manner in which the authorities are carrying out their policy of repression against Chinese in Hongkong.

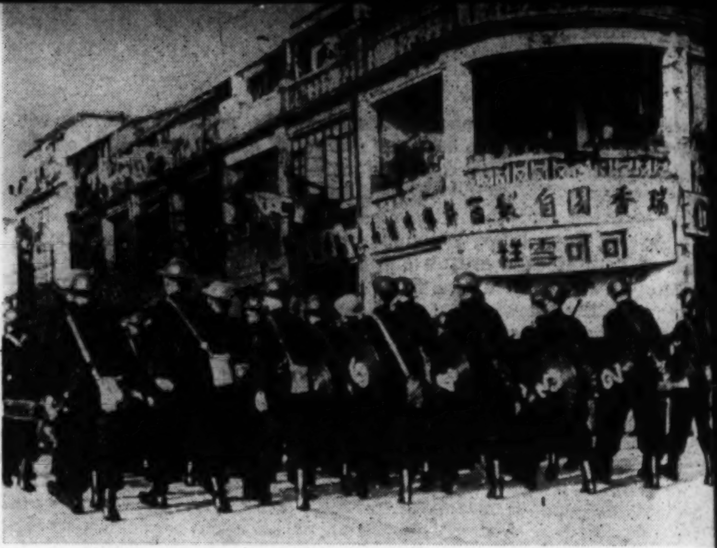
ON January 10, armed Hongkong police and plainclothesmen in armored cars surrounded the homes of eight Chinese movie workers and placed them under arrest. No reason was given. The reply to the question of one of the victims was: "No reason whatever. The Hongkong government can arrest you whenever it pleases."

Forbidden to speak with family members or to take any clothing or other personal belongings, the movie workers were forced to leave their homes at gunpoint and were taken off in police cars. They were deported soon after being taken to police headquarters. Following these arrests, two more movie workers were arrested and then deported.

Several days later, a number of Chinese representing thousands of victims of a mysterious fire which had broken out in the village of Tungtou in the Kowloon area on November 21, 1951, along with the secretary of the Kowloon branch of the Hongkong-Kowloon Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union, were also de-

Welcoming crowd leaving Kowloon Railway Station in good order.




瑞香園自製百貨
可可雪糕

Armed police and soldiers preparing to attack the crowd.

ported. The men had been negotiating on behalf of the homeless villagers with the British authorities over matters such as relief and housing.

The origin of the fire, which lasted for more than four hours and which burned more than 16,000 Chinese out of their homes, has yet to be satisfactorily explained. All that is known is that the fire started in a small textile factory owned by two brothers who, two days before the fire, suddenly moved away.

Prior to the outbreak of the fire, the Hongkong government had announced its intention of expanding the Kaitak Airfield, near the village, and of forcibly removing the villagers, who protested the evacuation order.

On November 23, two days after the fire, the authorities banned the rebuilding of wooden houses in the area. The villagers were told they could move to a barren area far from the village itself, which meant that it would be extremely difficult for them to earn their living.

The leaders of the group representing the fire victims, when arrested, were told that they were being deported for engaging in political activities.

ON March 1, the Hongkong police attacked Chinese residents in Kowloon. The attack was made against a crowd of several thousand Chinese gathered at the Kowloon railroad station to welcome a delegation from Canton which was scheduled to visit the victims of the November fire. Four people were wounded and more than 100 arrested. One of the wounded later died.

The incident took place as the crowd began leaving the station, after being informed by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce that the visiting delegation's trip was postponed. On reaching the street, the Chinese were attacked by British police and soldiers who drove a patrol car into their midst. When some people remonstrated with the men in the car, a large number of fully armed British soldiers and police charged the group. Tear gas bombs were thrown into the crowd, and as people attempted to turn and get away, a second round of bombs was flung at them.

The police continued their arrests for several days. Twenty-four among the 100 arrested were charged with "riot" and "disturbing the peace." Of these, three were boys under 16 years, one of whom was 12.

On March 2, in an official statement, the authorities tried to place the blame on the Hongkong-Kowloon Trade Union Federation for the riot. Labor circles were quick to point out

When Chinese crowd reached corner of Nathan and Jordon roads British opened fire and threw tear gas bombs.

that this was an attempt to stir up feeling against the leaders of the Federation which has a membership of 100,000 workers.

PLANS for an official crack-down on the progressive Chinese press in Hongkong have been fully laid bare. On February 23, the government issued a "warning" to all newspapers in the colony that they would be liable for prosecution if they "flouted the laws of the colony by the publication of false and malicious statements and innuendos calculated to excite disaffection against the government."

Included in this "warning," sent out by the Registrar of Newspapers, was the statement: ". . . this colony . . . rightly takes pride in its freedoms, including freedom of the press and freedom of opinion."

According to the Registrar, newspapers would be prosecuted if they published articles calculated to "raise discontent or disaffection amongst residents of the colony or to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of the population."

On March 20, seven responsible persons of three local Chinese newspapers, the *Ta Kung Pao*, the *New Evening Post* and the *Wen Hui Pao* were charged with publishing seditious material concerning the March 1 riot at the Kowloon railroad station.

Part of the ¥220,000,000 in cash sent to November 21 fire victims by People's Relief Administration of China being distributed to refugees who lost everything they owned.

According to the *Hongkong Standard*, the seven, representing publishers, proprietors, editors and printers, were committed for trial at the Supreme Court "after going through a special criminal procedure which was described by the Crown Council as an 'unusual one' in the colony."

THE increased tempo of Hongkong government repressions against Chinese has evoked widespread protest from the people of China and their government. Referring to the arrest and deportation of the movie workers and labor leaders in January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, in an official protest, declared that it regarded these "not as local incidents but as a serious new development in the United Kingdom's hostility towards the People's Republic of China, which is the outcome of the Churchill cabinet's further submission to the USA . . ."

The declaration of the All-China Federation of Labor on March 7, against the Hongkong police show of force at the Kowloon railroad station, was a fair indication of how the people of China feel. "The Hongkong government should bear in mind that with the formation of the Chinese People's Republic, days when foreign imperialists rode roughshod over the Chinese people have gone forever. It will have to bear full responsibility for all serious consequences of these arrogant provocations which it has engineered."

People of Canton contributed 30,000 catties of rice for relief of fire victims.

CHINA NOTES

Child Education in New China

THE celebration of international Children's Day on June 1 highlights the progress made in the field of child education by new China. In comparison with education under the Kuomintang, which meant schooling for a tiny minority coming from families with money, education in China today is rapidly becoming available to all children.

Great success has been achieved in the restoration and development of child education. By the end of last year, there were more than 440,000 primary schools in China, with an attendance of over 37,000,000. This did not include the enormous number of boys and girls attending literacy classes. The number of children in kindergartens throughout the country is nearly double that of KMT days. At present there are more than 1,000,000 school teachers in China.

The composition of the primary school body has undergone great changes. In earlier liberated areas, such as the Northeast and North China, the children of worker and peasant origin make up 80 to 90 percent of the total school enrolment. In many parts of the countryside, where land reform has been carried out, the number of pupils has doubled and trebled.

The government's adoption of the new school system last year provides opportunities for the children of working people to obtain a higher education. The new five-year primary school system, replacing the old six-year one, avoids duplication and overlapping and enables 90 percent of the children of workers and peasants to complete primary schools. This new system, which will completely replace the old system by 1956 in all elementary schools, is being accompanied by gradual reforms in teaching methods.

Aimed at enabling the future builders of China to acquire an even, all-around development of their personality, extracurricular activities are closely coordinated with regular studies. With the help of their teachers, school children organize visits to factories and exhibitions, arrange cultural sessions, interview combat and labor heroes and famous writers, and attend movies and sports events. Some also teach in literacy classes and all are encouraged to help in social welfare work.

Although primary educational facilities have been increased at top speed in the short time since liberation, they still are unable to keep up with overall needs. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs plans that, within five years, 80 percent of all China's school-age children will be attending fully established schools; and within 10 years, all school-age children will be fully provided for.

IN another field which was almost totally neglected under Chiang Kai-shek's rule, the health of new China's children is now being looked after on a nation-wide scale. Since the founding of the people's government less than three years ago, infant mortality rates have been drastically cut through increased maternity and child health centers.

National inoculation drives, which go into the smallest village, against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and children's diseases are something which China has known only since the people's government came into being.

The great concern for children is shown by the fact that nurseries in China are 12-fold more numerous than in pre-liberation days and the number continuously grows. Rural nurseries, unheard of before liberation, are 106 times more numerous than in 1950 and are on the upgrade.

Forestry Work Under Way

CHINA'S centuries-old barren plains and hills are steadily acquiring a rich covering of forests. Extensive afforestation plans for different areas of China have been announced. The creation of new forests all over the nation will aid in water conservancy, provide timber and fuel and serve to protect embankments, railroads and highways.

In 1951, a total of 453,000 hectares of land were planted with saplings and 833,000 hectares of hillside were enclosed for reforestation. Based on last year's experience, 1952 forestry plans call for more extensive reforestation. Major spring task was to insure an adequate supply of saplings for the millions of peasants taking part in the work. Existing nurseries were overhauled, and new ones set up. Where experience showed certain tree varieties were difficult to cultivate, these were abandoned in favor of other types.

New Records Made for May Day

NEW China's workers marked the celebation of the nation's third May Day since liberation by intensifying their nation-wide emulation campaigns for increased production. Even before May Day arrived, in hundreds of mines and mills all over China new production marks were being achieved.

On April 21, the National Day Brigade of the Kiulungkang colliery of the Huainan Mining Administration in Anhwei province broke the national record in collective coal cutting. The new record was 20.049 tons, as compared with the previous mark of 19.006 tons per man set in early March.

Railway workers in the Northeast were in the forefront of special May Day efforts with a vigorous campaign for increased production and economy. In addition to their normal work for April, workers in one car section were pledged to repair five engines, reduce the time for overhauling trains by 10 percent compared with the previous month, and cut down accumulated repairs by 30 percent.

Shanghai's workers greeted May Day by upping production and attaining higher efficiency. Workers in the No. 3 Cotton Mill cut defects in cloth production by more than 45 percent in April. Formerly, the ratio of defective cloth was over 10 pounds (for every 100 pounds) per shift. In March, it was cut to 9.37 pounds, and after the union issued a call to all workers to raise production and cut wastage to celebrate May Day, it was down to 5.79 pounds.

The workers of the Shanghai Electrical Works overfulfilled their five month production plan by 6.5 percent and exceeded the volume of production by 60 percent as compared with the previous five months. According to figures released in March, the ratio of approved products was 98.22 percent.

Boom Town in Northeast China

BUILT since the 1947 liberation of the Northeast, Ichun is now a rapidly growing town of 12,000 people. This new city is located at the foot of the Little Hsin-an mountain range in Sungkiang province in the midst of the timber region.

Surrounded by hundreds of miles of forests of red pine, which form one of China's richest timber treasuries, Ichun has become a symbol of the vigorous new life now flourishing in China. It is the scene of great activity with large modern saw mills and lumber workers applying scientific methods to felling trees.

One hundred thousand square meters of building have gone up for housing while construction continues at a fast pace. A theater capable of holding 2,000 was finished last September. Almost the town's entire population—10,000 people—jammed their way into a new stadium to attend Ichun's first athletic meet.

Inside the city, department stores, cooperatives, hotels, restaurants and shops have all appeared. In addition, Ichun's residents proudly point out the workers' sanatoria and hospitals, the new highways, bridges and power station, and the elementary and secondary schools. People speak with enthusiasm of the Forestry College which will shortly be established to train technicians for forestry work.

Ichun is not merely a center for drawing on the existing stocks of Northeast timber. It also is a point from which the area's timber supply is to be supplemented. Last year 2,000,000 seedlings of red pine were sown and this spring 5,000,000 were sown; 320,000 saplings are now being planted, so that the forests are scientifically replenished as mature timber is felled. A careful study of Soviet techniques has been made by government forestry experts. Every measure is being taken to protect the trees and provide the best conditions for a flourishing timber industry.

Co-ops Grow in New China

THE cooperative movement in new China has grown six-fold since the founding of the People's Republic in October 1949. Present cooperative membership is more than 82,000,000, while the number of cooperative societies by the end of last year was 39,000. During 1951, retail sales and marketing volume went up 15 and 19 times respectively in comparison with 1949.

Growth of cooperatives in the newly-liberated areas where land reform was recently completed has been rapid. For example, in Central-South China, membership in cooperatives rose almost 300 times during 1950 and 1951. Also, following land reform, the increased purchasing power of the peasants has created vast markets for cooperative products.

Government aid has stimulated the cooperative movement. Extensive bank loans have been granted, and taxes have been lowered or waived. Railroads and state trading companies have given cooperatives high priority in freight shipments and supply of goods.

IN industrial crop regions, peasants have come to depend largely on the cooperatives for their marketing. Cooperatives have introduced standardization, eliminated speculation and have assured the peasants of good markets at favorable prices. Last year, cooperatives bought up the entire commercial cotton crop in the chief cotton areas of North and East China.

To meet the demands of further production, supply and marketing cooperatives in North China alone provided 250,000 tons of fertilizer, 1,600,000 farm tools and thousands of tons of insecticide and sprayers.

There are now 8,890,000 members of consumer cooperatives. In the chief cities of China—Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Mukden, Canton and Chungking—more than 70 percent of the working people have joined consumer cooperatives, where prices are at least five percent lower than market prices for similar articles. Shopping at a cooperative affords the buyer real cash savings, especially on daily necessities such as cloth, soap, cooking oils, matches, salt and so forth.

National Minorities in Yunnan

IN Yunnan province, where national minorities account for more than 50 percent of the population, growing numbers of minority people are returning to the fertile valleys. Liberation has meant an end to the oppressive years when official policy was to drive the minorities off the land into the wild mountainous areas, where they had to exist on hunting and primitive agriculture.

The people's government makes a point of helping the minorities. Grain and seed, draught animals and farming gear are all given on credit. The government sets aside large sums of money to reward those who distinguish themselves in land reclamation; and where irrigation works are started large quantities of rice are provided as loans to help the new farmers get their work under way.

For the first time, the national minorities have a part to play in political and public activities. Two autonomous districts have been formed in Yunnan in territories populated by national minorities. In districts with mixed population, administrative bodies are being set up with the participation of representatives of all nationalities. Such bodies already exist in six districts, 23 counties and 59 areas of the province.

The formation of autonomous districts is closely linked with the training of national government workers. Last year more than 2,000 representatives of national minorities attended courses for administrative workers.. In late 1950, an academy for minorities was opened in Kunming, capital of Yunnan, and 600 students were enrolled. Graduates of this academy are sent to work in different government institutions.

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SEAMEN'S WELFARE FACILITIES

SINCE liberation, seamen coming to Shanghai are provided with vastly improved welfare facilities. This has been especially true since the promulgation of the March 1, 1951, National Labor Insurance Law. There are now three health clinics, three sanatoria and one rest home for seamen in Shanghai.

Compared with pre-liberation welfare facilities, the seamen now have 19 doctors to look after them as against six before, and 26 nurses instead of the former seven. There are 117 beds in the sanatoria and rest home. Formerly there were only 18. The Seamen's Union will soon have a rest home in the scenic West Lake area of Hangchow, a few hours from Shanghai.

Industrial Development In New China ★ ★

T. P. King

INDUSTRIAL development, in the less than three years since the establishment of the Central People's Government, has made great strides in China. Technical improvements and industrial achievements are in direct contrast to the run-down state of the economy left behind by the Kuomintang. In view of the US-imposed blockade and embargo and the campaign against US aggression in Korea being waged by the Chinese volunteers, new China's industrial development has been phenomenal.

The tremendous gains in industry in 1951 have been highlighted by the pace set in Northeast China. Productivity in state and public enterprises shot up more than 24.8 percent over 1950, while the ratio of industrial output to overall production rose to 52 percent. The total value of production in industry and agriculture in 1951 was 13.5 percent over 1950.

Aside from the steep rise in industrial output there have been a host of other developments in both light and heavy industry. Precision machinery, ranging from tools to equipment, as well as a wide range of industrial and chemical products, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs that formerly had to be imported from abroad are now being manufactured in China—something unique in China's history.

For example, East China, the nation's largest single administrative area, no longer relies on imported drugs as was the case before liberation. The East China branch of the state-owned China Pharmaceutical Company is able to produce and supply sufficient quantities of all basic drugs. The price of domestically manufactured penicillin is cheaper than imported brands, and at the same time streptomycin is being made available. Some drugs, such as specific remedies for kala-azar and schistosomiasis, are in sufficient quantities to be sent to areas outside of East China.

Politically enlightened, the liberated workers of new China have sparked the drive to speed up industrialization. To cite a few examples, Sung Chun-hua, a worker in a North China paper mill, succeeded in re-installing a paper machine, a job that experts, under the direction of American technicians, failed to accomplish. Wang Chia-tsen, a worker in the No. 4 Power Plant in Tientsin, converted a turbine generator from 60 to 50 cycles, a task American-trained engineers had been at a loss to complete. China's first four-cylinder engines have come off the line of an auto factory in North China, and Chinese jeeps are now being manufactured. Trolleys and buses are also being built in China.

In coordination with industrial plans for new China, heavy industry such as steel, iron and machinery has made striking progress since liberation. Statistics reveal that while the number of new establishments applying to open business in the textile and dyeing industry, which is representative of light industry, showed an average increase of 34 times between January and August of 1951 when compared with the corresponding period in 1950, the increase in the number of machinery works was more than 108 times. Coal output in the Tatung colliery in Chahar province was 284 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

THE basic reformation of the nation's industrial setup has been made possible by planned production. The change in production policy, the efforts of the workers, jointly-operated enterprises and centralized administration have all served to put China's backward and stagnant industry on the road to real recovery.

The series of production conferences held under the sponsorship of the Heavy Industry and Light Industry Ministries of the central government have helped in planning organized production. The lead taken by public-owned enterprises and the placing of orders by government organs with private firms, coupled with the organized supply of materials and the readjustment of production costs between various parts of the country, have served to stimulate the output of essential products, especially steel and iron, machinery, electric and chemical products.

To a great extent, industrial

advance has been attained with the application and perfection of new methods of labor based on the experience of Soviet production innovators. With industry in the Northeast taking the lead, many of these methods are now being applied. Reduced waste and higher efficiency, and high-speed cutting which has brought on a new phase in the machinery industry are some of the result of the influence of Soviet technicians.

Since liberation the responsibility system, under which workers are assigned definite tasks, has been widely adopted. The result has been better maintenance of machines and tools while waste has been reduced to a minimum. Such a system has simultaneously laid the foundation for the issuing of wages on the basis of work done. The carrying out of safety regulations in factories has been another factor in stimulating production.

Workers in China now know that they are not working for the benefit of a handful of foreign and KMT bureaucratic capitalists but for themselves and for the good of the entire nation. In private industry, whereas management is entitled to a fair and legitimate profit, the workers, organized and with a new attitude toward labor, have a strong position. At regular production conferences of industrial plants, rational suggestions of workers have been adopted and put into practice while problems related to production and technique are ironed out, such as in the matter of machinery installation, operation, factory safety measures, production efficiency, and so forth.

Under the guidance of the labor unions, better relations have been established among apprentices, workers and technicians. In many factories, technical research committees have been set up, which are devoted to technical study and the exchange of experiences. Scientists, engineers and technicians are engaged in studying the needs of production and are exerting every effort to assist in improving work. Half a million technicians will be trained in the next few years in special courses in technical institutes and trade schools, according to an announcement by Premier Chou En-lai on April 14.

THE production emulation drives, launched by workers all over China in response to government call, is an important factor in the sharp increase in industrial output. Entire branches of industry as well as individual factories have been vying with one another in improving quality of products, lowering production costs and economizing on raw materials. From out of these nation-wide drives have emerged labor heroes such as Ma Heng-chang and Ho Chien-hsiu, as well as many others who have made definite contributions to industry.

Setting 10 production records and improving 18 kinds of large and small factory tools, Ma Heng-chang's team of 10 workers in a Mukden machine shop has given the nation's workers a mark to shoot at and has been a powerful stimulant to the national emulation drive.

Absorbing the experience of the Ma Heng-chang team, which consists of technical mutual-aid groups, regular technical research, incessant elevation of technique, rigid protection of machines, the responsible shift system and conscientious training of apprentices, more than 5,000 groups of workers have sprung up all over the country to answer the production emulation challenge issued by Ma Heng-chang.

Ho Chien-hsiu, a 17-year old girl worker in a state-owned cotton mill in Tsingtao, has gained national fame by drastically improving her working efficiency through revision of her working methods.

The remarkable development of new China's industry is inseparable from the guiding role of planned production. Timely collection of products, organized supply of materials, the placing of processing orders, guidance of production policy, aid to private industry in the form of government orders and contracts, introduction of a budget system, the rational readjustment of labor remuneration have all been carried out successfully.

The astounding achievements in the short period of liberation mark only the first step in China's industrialization. They have paved the way for greater progress. With the economic construction of people's China unfolding on a nation-wide scale, heavy industry will continue to forge ahead rapidly. Light industry, as a result of the increased purchasing power of the workers and the huge market brought on by land reform

Workers Promoted to

ONE phase of new China's drive to industrialization has been the growing number of workers promoted to responsible positions in industry. With the forces of imperialism and domestic reaction driven out, China's workers today are using their own power and ingenuity to build a new nation.

The steady rise in production figures in industry has been an indication of the workers' contribution to national reconstruction. All over the country thousands of workers have come up with ideas and inventions which have speeded up output, cut down on waste and advanced efficiency. The promotion of workers to high posts in industry is a natural development in the advance of industrialization under China's New Democracy, which is based on the leadership of the working class.

Hundreds of able and talented workers in Shanghai have been given high posts in both state-owned and public-private jointly operated enterprises. Promotion of these workers is based on their production record and participation in trade union work.

SHING Chuan-ken, present deputy director of the No. 2 China Textile Machinery Corporation, was a skilled worker in the plant's assembly workshop. Before liberation, he was an underground worker in the struggle against the KMT. After liberation, he took an active part in his union, mobilizing the workers to boost production. Largely through his efforts, his shop team raised work efficiency by 100 percent. Under the leadership of his team, the 150 production teams in the plant joined the emulation drive which stepped up total production by more than 25 percent.

MANY of the workers who have been promoted have been responsible for introducing improvements and innovawhich turned tens of millions of impoverished peasants into heavy buyers, is thus faced with an ever expanding market for the first time in its history.

Managerial Positions

tions in working methods and tools, which not only have raised production but have guaranteed safety on the job.

Chang Chi-fu, present assistant director of the Shanghai Cnemical Works, was a former lathe operator with 15 years' standing in the factory. A skilled technician and active in all production drives, he was elected a model worker. Through his ingenuity, he modified the rolling machine, resulting in greater safety of operation and also in increased working efficiency.

IN the public-private jointly operated Hwa Fung Steel Works, 30-year old Yang Shao-chang has been appointed acting sub-manager. A mechanic in the foundry shop, Yang comes from a family of poor peasants. He began his apprenticeship at the age of 13 in a steel and iron works. Later he got a job as a mechanic in a foundry, and in 1946 he entered the foundry shop of the Hwa Fung Steel Works.

Held in high esteem by his fellow workers for years because of his skill and efficiency, Yang took over his new post on March 1 of this year. Since that time, the ratio of defective products has been on the decrease. The workers have also invented a new lathe attachment facilitating work on joints which they are now turning out at the daily rate of eight pieces per lathe, instead of only three as formerly.

IN April, at the former US-owned Shanghai Power Company, which was chiefly administered by Americans and foreigners in the old days, a number of workers were promoted to high positions. Among them were skilled worker Li Chih-keng, who was made chief of the coal delivery department and Chang Shih-pao, a national labor hero, who was promoted to chief of the furnace repair section.

Volunteers in

← Chinese Volunteer signal worker checking connections of a phone line.

Under cover of artillery fire volunteers carry out successful amphibious operation against enemy held coastal island.

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Impromptu music session in a dugout during a lull in the fighting.

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Group of volunteers who won awards for heroism during capture of Taehwa-Do Island.

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SAVING THE CROPS IN SOUTH SZECHUEN

THE strength of the people, long held in bondage under the corrupt Kuomintang regime, has begun to show itself on a tremendous scale. This is illustrated by the energy with which the people of south Szechuen have attacked the problem of a threatened drought this year.

As reservoirs and canals suffered neglect for decades, great efforts have been made since liberation to repair and extend water conservancy works. However, some *hsien* in south Szechuen had little or no rain during the past winter. A great emergency irrigation campaign was successfully carried out.

In one village, 1,500 man-days of work resulted in the construction of a 60-meter bamboo water wheel, which brought water from the Omei River up to a newly-constructed reservoir. By this means, crops could be grown upon land that has long lain fallow.

In another district, the people of a village of 2,350 mobilized 397 water wheels, more than 100 buffaloes, and organized more than 200 mutual-aid teams. Under the slogan, "Nature can be conquered!" they brought water from the river to fields up to seven miles away.

The farmers of the Ipin district organized 458 mutual-aid teams to build 238 reservoirs and 275 irrigation canals. In the Tzechung district, the farmers carried literally millions of buckets of water, first irrigating the fields belonging to dependants of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen.

The schools also responded to the government's call to save the crops. During the spring vacation, all the middle school students and teachers of Ipin, 3,000 strong, went to the countryside covering a radius of 30 *li* or more and worked three days to help the farmers water their fields.

Fatalistic dependence upon nature, the attitude of centuries, is being eradicated by the farmers of new China; through organized cooperation they now realize that man's labor can triumph over natural calamities.

On the road to Socialism

A Collective Farm

C. Y. W. MENG

A FEW short years ago, people of the northeastern province of Sungkiang called a great stretch of sparsely populated land lying 40 *li* from Chiaomoshih on the southern bank of the Sungari River "Pei Ta Fung," the "Big Uncultivated Land." Today, it is the site of one of new China's first collective farms.* Known as Hsin Chuang (New Village), it has a population of 60 households and an area of 99 hectares, about 1,485 *mou.*

The farmers gathered from this formerly unproductive land 834,540 *catties* (about 918,000 pounds) of rice during the last autumn harvest. This was an average of 8,430 *catties* per hectare, as compared with the average harvest of 4,729 *catties* before the collective farm had been organized.

Starting with almost empty hands, the people of this area are now quite well off, with enough to eat and wear and enjoying many of the amenities of life. Nearly everybody on the farm eats good quality rice and has three suits of clothing, one for work, one for ordinary wear, and another for social occasions. As compared with 1948, the farmers have increased their personal belongings—furniture, clothing, bedding, etc.—10 to 15 times.

On the average, each inhabitant of Hsin Chuang, during the last quarter of 1951, bought 84 feet of cloth, 5.7 *catties* of cotton, two pair of gloves, a pair of shoes, 18 books and magazines, and substantial quantities of towels, toilet soap, toothpaste, etc. These figures clearly show the collective farmers' high purchasing power.

Many new houses have been constructed, with gleaming white walls and windows, a rare sight in rural China in pre-liberation days.

Education has greatly developed along with physical well-being. The people of Hsin Chuang have become noted for their energy and enthusiasm and spend a good part of their free time in study. The adults attend literacy classes

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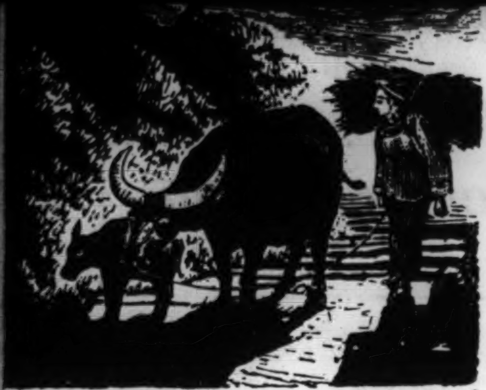
* *Last month's Review carried an article on one of China's first co-operative farms, a stage before a collective farm.*



End of the day.

and hold current events discussion forums. Almost all of the school-age children attend school regularly, either in Hsin Chuang primary or winter peasants' schools, or in the Chiaomoshih middle school. Nine young men have joined the army, where they receive an education as well as military training.

Almost every household takes one newspaper, and at least one of the popular magazines. Visitors see many books in the homes, such as the "Brief History of the Development of Society", "The Marriage Law", song books, and so forth. All this is evidence of the peasants' enthusiasm and determination to learn, and of the fact that their cultural standing has already risen.

As a result of the hard labor of its members, by the end of its first year the farm owned considerable property, including 46 oxen, 10 imported blooded hogs, 28 reapers, 8 huskers, 5 sowers and other implements. It also owned a rice mill powered by four electric motors, five other motors, an internal combustion engine and a small iron foundry for the making and repair of farm implements.

Most remarkable is the fact that Hsin Chuang has abolished poverty and hunger. The sharp division between rich and poor does not exist, since through collectivization the farm's inhabitants have become one big family, all of whose members work and share in the products of the fields.

HOW has this rapid development in social organization come about in such a short time, in a remote corner of the country? Let us trace the history of Hsin Chuang, bearing in mind that a similar history will be repeated on an increasingly wider scale throughout the country in the near future.

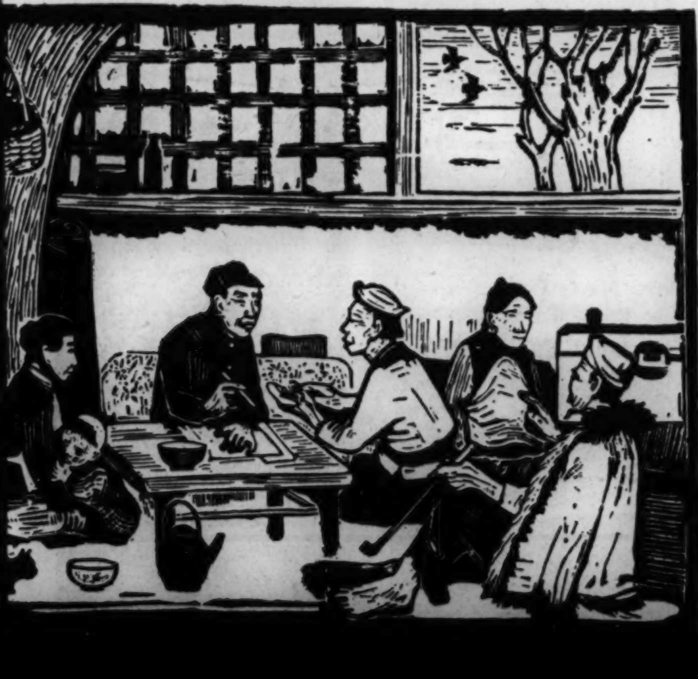
In 1947, the Communist Party and the Sungkiang provincial government, to encourage the poor peasants who had been freed from the shackles of feudalism and landlordism, decided to carry out an irrigation project in the large steppe area east of Chiaomoshih, and to provide them with land, farm implements and houses. It was hoped that the peasants would settle there and work the land; the authorities also planned to create a model farm, so that the peasants could see the advantages of collective labor and large-scale mechanized plowing and thus be helped toward collectivization.

Two members of the Communist Party, King Pei-shan, now the head of Hsin Chuang, and Sheng Tse-cheng, now in charge of the Production Division, were among the first organizers of the farm. The difficult circumstances called for courage and self-sacrifice, for a spirit of service to the people, for men who lived according to the words, "failure is the mother of success." King Pei-shan and Sheng Tse-cheng were men of this type.

When the peasants first arrived at the farm site, they demanded that the land should be divided equally among the households. They organized on a voluntary basis into several divisions of four households each. An old proverb describes the situation: "Many people lacking one united heart for action." There was no working enthusiasm, no mutual-aid system. As organization was voluntary, individuals left one division and joined another, while others looked vainly for their working partners.

Although the land belonged to the state, the peasants considered it as their own, and with the idea of "private ownership" in their minds,

Discussing farm problems.



each worked the land in his own way, with all the waste and inefficiency that he inherited from an individualistic rural economy. For these reasons, despite the good weather that year, the average production was only 4,729 *catties* per hectare.

Then too, there was no definite system for the division of the harvest among the peasants, which resulted in disputes. In short, the farm organization was nominal rather than real, and no progress was possible.

But after the first year of failure, things went on quite differently in the 5th Division, which was headed by King Pei-shan and Sheng Tse-cheng. They adopted the system of collective plowing and organized their teams more carefully. Three socialist principles were adopted: work was assigned according to ability, division of the harvest was carried out according to work done, and if a member didn't work, he didn't eat. The last principle effectively eliminated idlers.

As a result, the 5th Division harvested 6,880 *catties* of rice per hectare, 2,800 more than the results of individual cultivation in the other divisions, 2,000 more than that produced by other mutual-aid teams, and even 800 *catties* more than rural cooperatives of the area produced.

Things went so well that King Pei-shan proposed collectivization in 1949, but not everybody agreed at that time.

Rebuilding.

Meanwhile, their success had attracted the attention of the whole farm; many applied to join it, and its methods began to be copied by other divisions. Later, the authorities granted a loan of ¥180,000,000 to the farm, which was used to purchase 40 oxen and new implements. And at last in February 1951 the Hsin Chuang collective farm was born.

But this did not sweep away all difficulties. To transform traditional-minded peasants, accustomed to individual small-scale farming, into members of a collective farm, means to change their whole outlook. It is a tremendous job. It means a bitter struggle against conservatism, individualism and selfishness. The credit for the successful running of Hsin Chuang largely belongs to the two chief organizers, who, with some others, were last year honored with the title of "Model Labor Hero."

In fact, Communist Party members had been working hard in the area since 1948 to carry out political and educational work among the peasants. They took an active part in the opening of winter schools and literacy classes, and held frequent meetings to explain to the peasants the great benefits that would accrue to them through collectivization.

By being the hardest workers in the field and in other ways, the Party leaders set a good example. For instance, when the 40 oxen were bought, farm members began a heated discussion about how to divide them, a good many hoping to get one for himself. But the Party members took the lead and refused to own any oxen; as a result, all agreed that they were to be collective property.

The farm is operated by a popularly-elected Management Board. As the peasants' political consciousness has risen, good discipline is maintained, while infractions of the rules and other shortcomings are corrected with the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

The members' general meeting is the farm's highest administrative organ. It is convened at the beginning and end of each season to hear business reports from the chairman and Management Board, to approve the budget, to decide next season's production plans, and so on. General meetings are also held during the season (30 were held in 1951) to discuss and decide other questions. The general meetings elect the chairman and members of the management board, whose chief function is to carry out the decisions and production plans decided upon at the general meetings.

Under the Management Board are the committees for Production, Culture and Education and Finance and Food.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the farm and the chairman of the Finance and Food Committee are exempted from production work, devoting full time to administrative duties.

Under the Production Committee are the Production Division, Horticultural Division, and Animal Husbandry Division, with each division composed of several field teams, to which farm members are assigned according to their particular working abilities.

After the autumn harvest, rice is divided according to the number of "work days" earned by each member. Last year, each work day entitled the individual to 49 *catties* of rice (in addition to the vegetable and hay ration); yearly earnings ranged from 9,000 to 14,000 *catties*, or 2,500 to 3,300 *catties* for each member of a household. This is a high income for farmers, and in fact, most farm members are able to save.

Last year the farm paid taxes of 2,300 *catties* of rice per hectare. As average production was 8,430 *catties*, taxes accounted for about 27 percent of total production. The farm allotted another 10 percent for the surplus fund and six percent for miscellaneous expenses and contributions, thus leaving 56 percent for division among the members on the "work-day" basis.

The farm, responding to the nation's call to resist American aggression and aid Korea, contributed 7,000 *catties* of rice and 500 of hay, besides other articles.

For 1952, the farm area is being extended to 160 hectares and production will be more than 1,000,000 *catties*. The plan also calls for the construction of more school and office buildings, children's nurseries and cooperative stores. Hsin Chuang is growing fast.

Also, the surplus fund is to be increased this year to 15 percent of production. This will not reduce individual incomes, as the farm's area has been extended and yield per hectare is to be raised; in fact, individual incomes will exceed last year's.

Collectivization is showing the way toward a bright future for the farmers in the area. The dark and miserable past has gone forever; the farm is a paradise compared with those times, and the farmers realize that collective labor has created a better life for them. They have formed the habit of taking good care of common property, and their patriotism has grown.

Hsin Chuang is an excellent working illustration of the great and widespread effect collectivization will have upon China's rural economy, organizing it more constructively and productively, and improving the lives of the nation's peasants.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A HOUSING project, totaling 50,000 rooms, is going up in Tientsin for the city's workers. About one-fifth of the project, which started in April, was scheduled to be completed by mid-May. The houses are being built either inside factory grounds or near the factories. Expenses for the project are being shared by the city government and those public and private factories responsible for the program.

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A NEW national record in chill casting of wheels was made by the Chishuyen Railway Works when foundry workers succeeded in turning out 91.08 percent of the products up to the prescribed standard. For use on freight cars, the chill cast wheel has always been in great demand by the railroads. Prior to liberation, China depended on foreign supplies of these wheels.

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MORE industrial crops are being grown in East China, the nation's largest administrative area. To meet the ever-growing demand of new China's industry and expanding domestic and foreign markets, the target for cotton, jute, tobacco, tea and silk cocoon production has been set at a new high. Cotton will increase by 28 percent over last year, while toasted tobacco, jute and hemp, silk cocoons, and tea will be raised by 17 percent, 96 percent, 20 percent and 12.7 percent respectively.

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PRODUCTION in public-private jointly owned textile mills as well as private mills in Shanghai has been increasing steadily as a result of the government's program of placing bigger processing and purchasing orders. Private mills have been given government orders not only to maintain their production but also to exceed the usual production figure. The number of spindles in operation in private mills in the first quarter of this year increased 1.47 percent, while looms in operation showed an eight percent rise. Yarn output was up 7.98 percent.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 530)

oppressed and exploited farmers, the ones whom we had to win over. Such kind of men would often turn their backs on us when being visited for the first time. But we worked patiently, gradually creating closer and closer contact with them until they treated us as members of their families and were ready to unburden themselves to us.

One night, Fung Chih-kou, a poor peasant, whom I had lived alongside for several days, said to me: "Before liberation, I was almost reduced to the status of a beggar. A landlord named Chêng took back the land he had leased to me just because I could not clear off a picul of rice out of his exorbitant rental.

"Thanks are due to Chairman Mao who has rescued my whole family from starvation," he continued after a pause. "Now the five mouths of my family can be filled."

This gave me an opportunity to explain to him how the landlords' wealth is based on exploitation of the masses, how the masses must unite to break the grip of the landlords so that a new and better China may be built. This is the way we mobilized the masses of the people.

By now, the peasants began to realize that they have the power to be the masters of the countryside and that, in order to run their affairs ably, they must learn to read and write, must raise their educational, cultural and political level. With great enthusiasm, they attended winter classes opened for them. And with the working team as their advisors, the peasants voluntarily conducted group discussions on national and international affairs. They became so interested in these discussions that the meetings often did not break up until midnight or sometimes even till dawn. The usually silent farmers began to speak fluently.

Now the campaign was spreading like wildfire. I remember at the first accusation meeting, a local despot by the name of Yang Hsin-ting who had killed more than 20 peasants was sentenced to death on the spot by the traveling court. As their political

A Model Worker

To the Editor:

In the past, the Suei River, one of the largest tributaries of the Huai River, was renowned for the boundless tract of fertile land lying along both banks, a district formerly called the "little Ukraine in North Anhwei." Since the dam at Hua Yuan Kow was breached by Chiang's bandits during the war of liberation, the district was inundated several times a year. A big rain caused a big flood; a small rain, a small flood.

In the winter of 1950, Chin Shiu-lan, an active Youth League member, and many other workers were sent to dredge the Suei River. She was elected chief of a team of 51 workers which was assigned to a rather untractable area where the river bed was silted up with solid sand which was as hard as iron. It was no easy job to dig. The wind blew steadily and all the workers suffered from the cold.

The shovels and spades they brought from home were of little use. Some workers complained: "When shall we dig to the bottom and return home?" In order to convince the workers that such difficulties could be overcome, consciousness rose, the peasants began to realize that it was the American imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek who were in collusion with the landlord class.

With this political awakening, the peasants' attitude toward production underwent a change. For instance, in order to ensure a bumper crop, the fifth village's peasants finished within one day the weeding of rice stumps all over the village. Wong Tze-kwei, a poor peasant, had saved some 16,000 catties of humus and animal waste for fertilizer.

Now I have returned to school to resume teaching. When I left the countryside, the differentiating of class status was just beginning, and the requisitioning, confiscating and distributing of land, surplus houses and grains, and draft animals and farm implements would soon be following.

I spent about 50 days in the villages and learned a great deal. My political awareness has been elevated as never

on the Huai River Project

Chin Shiu-lan called a meeting of Youth League members and other section chiefs. At the meeting, she said categorically:

"No great pain, no big gain. If we fail to repair the Suei River this year, we are bound to suffer from flood next year. So long as we have determination we can overcome any difficulty. Hard to dig as the packed sand is, we can still do it if we work doubly hard. We have to regard this sand as our deadly enemy. If necessary, we'll grind it into powder with our teeth. Now I pledge myself before all: I'll never return home till the mission is fulfilled."

Her determined words greatly moved all those present and served to lift the morale of those workers who had been daunted by the difficulties of the job.

The people along the Huai River could never forget Chin Shiu-lan's self abnegating spirit. Unmindful of her numbed feet, she jumped into the icy water to dig. One day after a heavy snow, the weather was unusually cold. The wind was howling in the air. A row of dikes along the river was to be set up but many workers stayed inside, trying to keep warm. Chin Shiu-lan had chilblains, which made even walking difficult. However, with a shovel in hand, she made her way along the river. On reaching her team's section, she rolled up her pants, kicked off her shoes and started to dig. Though her feet were bleeding, she kept on digging as if she cared nothing for the pain.

During the recess, having seen her feet bleeding, the squad instructor suggested she rest for a couple of days. She replied: "Unless I fall ill, I'll never stop my work." A few days later she was obliged to give up but still asked to attend to kitchen work so that the cooks could dig the mud instead.

During some five months' work, Chin Shiu-lan made many contributions toward raising the working efficiency of her section. Her team fulfilled its mission 38 days ahead of schedule. They even helped other teams finish their quotas in time.

For her outstanding work she was elected a model worker, and was sent to Berlin last year as a member of the Chinese Youth Delegation.

LIN HSIANG-CHOW

Shanghai
May 8, 1952

before, as a result of this opportunity for first hand investigation of rural conditions.

YANG FUNG-I

Liling Public First Middle School
Liling, Hunan
May 3, 1952

HOLY MOUNTAIN

To the Editor:

Heng Shan, before liberation, was considered a sacred mountain by the peasants. These worshipers of the mountain, who were ignorant of science, spent a great deal of money and time for the Cult of Heng Shan, and got nothing in return.

The inscriptions in the temple reveal the doctrine of feudalism and Confucius thought, and they have now been removed. Those of historical value are being preserved. All the way up the mountain, the rocks had been carved with inscriptions recording the sanctity of ancient emperors. These have now been covered with patriotic slogans.

Most of the temples and monasteries have been repaired and are being used as libraries and schools to meet the great demand of peasants for education since land reform. Some buildings have been renovated and turned into hospitals and public clinics.

For 20 centuries, millions of pilgrims toiled up the steep and narrow paths to the top of this 4,000 ft. mountain, but soon tourists can come up the new traffic lanes which have been built to "The gate of South Heaven" which leads to the summit.

Formerly, Heng Shan provided pleasure only for the feudal landlords and the KMT officials, who built expensive villas on the most scenic spots. All of these have been taken over by the people's government and put to the enjoyment and service of the people.

LI CHANG-GI

Hengshan, Hunan
May 9, 1952

IN CANTON

To the Editor:

Last winter, I came to Canton with my family, and found many changes in this city. Walking in Canton's streets today is very pleasant. The streets are clean. Pick-pockets no longer appear, for they have been sent for reformation. On the sidewalks, you may see several people playing their favorite "Kon Lo" ball game. Before liberation, you would see US-made goods in every shop and store. But today there are native products only.

During the Kuomintang days, I was told that the Cantonese were "barbarous." They, with weapons in hands, would often dispute over even a trifling thing. I was also told that the Cantonese people discriminated against peoples from other provinces. But today I find this is not true. Like others, they are brave, kind and friendly. For instance, if you lose your way, you can ask either a policeman or a pedestrian, and he will be very helpful.

People in Canton are now enthusiastically taking part in the San Fan and Wu Fan movements. Students throughout the city are participating in publicity work. The Cantonese people are today united more closely than ever with one goal in mind—to defeat any threat to the new life we are making.

YEN CHOW-NAN

Canton
May 10, 1952

A UNIT of the Viet-Nam People's Army takes an oath before going into battle against French forces in the fight for liberation in Viet-Nam.

MEMBERS of the Viet-Nam People's Army cross a river via a pontoon bridge constructed by army engineers.